THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,794—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts. pts.		Qts. pts.
2-8 7-0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12-8 7-00
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34-0 18 0 / 38-0 20-0	After Dinner—Chateau Rauzan, Lafitt	34-0 18 0 / 38-0 20-0

"C. P. & Co.'s stock and selection of Claret are the argest, and rank as the finest in India."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday. 1889.
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	13th Dec.
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	20th „
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	27th „
				1890
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	3rd Jan.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th „
† MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	17th „
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. I. Alderton	24th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	31st „
B.L. ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	7th Feb.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	7th Mar.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	14th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	21st „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G.W. F. Browne	28th „
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	4th Apr

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following Special Steamers will be despatched to London, CALLING AT MARSEILLES, and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about 1890.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Mar.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	12th Apr.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	10th May.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	On or about 1889.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	19th Dec.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	2nd Jan. 90.
SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	16th Jan.
MASSILLIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	30th „

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th December 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ...NA, and NAPLES.
... to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 ...cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive ...
...eavy Baggage will be delivered in LON... ...CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the ...
... Return Tickets. Special Rates for ... ...t Class Steamers will LEAVE ...

...	H.P.	
...	800	20th Dec.
...	800	10th Jan. 1890
...	800	1st Feb. 1890.
...	800	20th Feb. 1890.

...can now obtain ...ON and BACK, ...or Naples, AT ...
...s are charged ...ive of food. In ...cent. extra will be ...
... HONGKONG. To sail. 8th January 1890.
...information and other particulars ..., Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	5th Jan. 90

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	A. Lussich	4 000	600	10th Jan 90

Calling at Aden, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	14th Dec. 89

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 11th Oct. 1889.



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY. FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th December 1889 at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.



BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
ML PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison	24th Dec.
M BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	9th Jan.
ML NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	21st „
M ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	8th Feb.
L HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	25th „
ML ASIA	3560	Wm. Russell	11th Mar.
L PERSIA	3517	R. Hutchison	29th „
ML BRITANNIA	3069	Thos. Mitchell	12th April.
L NUBIA	3551	F. Blight	26th „
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	17th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	G. Abrey	31st „

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for first-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the upper deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



H. H. THE SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, Capt. DETLEFSEN, will sail as above on 14th December.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 11 a.m. on 15th December, after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 11th December, and the

S. S. "SATARA," 1,357 tons, at 11 a.m. on SATURDAY, 14th December, calling at Kutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 12th December, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S.S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about 14th December.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 21st December.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 13th December.

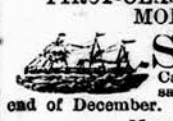
THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th December.

The undersigned are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the Indian Imperial Marine Insurance Company, Ld.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th December 1889. Agents.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST-CLASS PASSAGES ON VERY MODERATE TERMS.



S. S. "LYCIA," 3,139 tons, carrying a Doctor and Stewardess, Cabins amidship and Electric Light, sails for Plymouth or Liverpool at the end of December. Apply to

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON, and Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line.
31, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO HULL DIRECT.



S. S. "APOLLO."—This steamer will leave Bombay for Hull direct, on or about 12th December, and passages can now be secured.

The accommodation is amidships and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

For particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain Wm. Frame, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 16th December. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.
Bombay, 14th November 1889.



IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF KIT,

OF THE BEST ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28, Rs. 10-8 per dozen.

	Rs.	a.
CLEEKS	5	8 each.
NIBLICKS, BRASS	5	8 each.
SPOONS, long, short, middle	4	8 each.
IRONS (Lifting or Pitching)	5	8 each.
PLAY CLUB or DRIVER	4	8 each.
SPOON, BRASSY	4	8 each.
NIBLICKS, IRON	5	8 each.
PUTTERS	4	8 each.
IRONS, BRASSY	4	8 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

TREACHER & Co's. only stock Articles from the best sources.

		Rs.	a
BATS, Best English make, Men's	each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's	„	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull Tight, with a screw adjustment which enables the player to keep his Bat tightly strung	„	15	0
Do. do. Champion match, Plain strung	„	10	8
Do. do. do. double strung	„	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork Handled	„	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the latest pattern	„	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's	„	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's	„	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash	„	13	8
Do. Ayres' Champion	„	13	4
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match	Per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. Champion	„	9	0
Do. do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced	„	12	8
Do. Ayres' do.	„	12	8
A complete set, consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case	Per set	47	8
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club	each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain Mahogany, with Screws	each	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles	per pair	11	0

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMKHANA KIT,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR

HURJIMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,

DEALERS in DIAMOND, Gold and Silver Jewellery, Persian Carpets, Cashmere Shawls, China Silks, Indian Curios, Rampore Chudders, Travancore Silverware and every kind of Indian Art work, Original Ispahan Pottery.

Inspection solicited.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

HURJIMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
Rampart Row and Meadow Street, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS

TREACHER and Co., Limited, have just unpacked a Choice Assortment of LADIES' FANS, including Ostrich Feather, Satin, Silk, Gauze, and other varieties in Plain Colours, or beautifully painted with Birds, Flowers, Pastoral Scenes, &c., &c.

		Rs.	a.
Fans, White Ostrich Feather	Rs. 36 to Rs.	63	0
Fans, Black do.	Rs. 36 to „	54	0
Fans, Black Feather, handsomely Painted	Rs. 15 to „	20	0
Fans, White Swansdown	Rs. 13-8 to „	18	0
Fans, Plain Black Satin	Rs. 7 to „	15	0
Fans, Black Satin, with Painted Designs	Rs. 5 to „	38	0
Fans, Plain Black Silk	Rs. 12-8 to „	15	0
Fans, Black Silk, with Painted Designs	Rs. 15 to „	22	8
Fans, Black Gauze, Painted Flowers, &c	Rs. 20 to „	30	0
Fans, White Gauze and Crewel worked Designs	Rs. 30	...	
Fans, White Gauze, trimmed with Lace, and beautifully painted	Rs. 45	...	
Fans, Plain White Satin	Rs. 7-8 to „	10	8
Fans, White Satin, Painted Designs	Rs. 12-8 to „	39	0
Fans, White Satin and Designs in Crewel Work	Rs. 22-8	...	
Fans, Black Satin, with Crewel worked Design	Rs. 15	...	
Fans, White Silk with Mother-o' Pearl Handles, Painted Designs	Rs. 30	...	
Fans, Brown Silk and Gauze	Rs. 31	...	
Fans, Black Feathery	Rs. 13-8	...	
Fans, White Silk, Flower Designs and Carved Handles	Rs. 24 to „	38	0
Fans, many other varieties in Cream, Ecru, Terra Cotta and other Colours	Rs. 5 to „	45	0

THE NEW "WORTLEY."

LIQUEUR, CIGAR, AND GAME CABINET IN ONE.

Contains three Finest Cut Crystal Bottles, two Liqueur Glasses, Electro-plated Salver, Drawer for Cigars, two packs of Cards, Card Counters, Cribbage Pegs, and Electro-plated Cribbage Marker, together with three Electro-plated Ash Trays. The whole contained in an Oak Chest beautifully polished with Massive Nickle-plated Mounts, Lock and Key .... Rs. 150

WORK BOXES AND BASKETS, GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, TOILET CASES, NECESSARIES, ETUI, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Work Baskets, in Fancy varnished Wicker Work, Satin lined, Pyramid Shape, opening out from both sides, without fittings	Rs. 7-8 to	10	8
Do. do. Oblong Shape, with double, Lid,	Rs. 7-8 to	10	8
Do. do. Fancy Plated Basket Work, varnished in two colours, Satin lined, with Lid and Patent Fastener	Rs. 5 to	7	8
Do. do. fitted in addition with Pocket and lined with Crimson Satin, Nickle-plated Handles and Fastener	Rs. 15 to	20	0
Do. do. Fancy Baskets, trimmed with Plush and Satin lined, without fitting,	Rs. 8-8 to	10	0
And a Variety of other Shapes	from	20	0
Fitted Work Baskets, in fine Straw, varnished and coloured Satin lined, and fitted with Scissors, Thimble, Bodkin, Crochet Hook, Pincer, Needle Case. &c., Square Shape, with Nickel Handles and Fastener		14	0
Do. do. Oval Shape, Gilt Mounts, and fitted as above		14	0
Round Work Baskets, open Bamboo Work, and neatly lined with Morocco Leather, with fittings complete		9	0
Do. do. larger size, with receptacle for fittings, Thread, Pin-cushion, &c.		19	0
Fitted Baskets, Octagonal Shape, Gilt Mounts, and covered outside with Fancy Tapestry Work, inside lined Plush and Cretonne, with fittings complete		18	0
Other Fancy Shapes, with Nickel Mounts, and complete with fittings	Rs. 21 to	24	0
Fitted Work Baskets and Tables combined, Plaited Basket Work, varnished and coloured, lined throughout with Satin, complete		58	0
Do. do. White Enamelled and beautifully lined with Satin, complete		63	0

The above form very handsome and useful Presents

WORK BOXES IN PLUSH AND FANCY LEATHERS.

		Rs.	a.
Work Boxes, in Fancy Embossed Leather, Imitation Ivory, Satin lined and fitted with Mirror, Scissors, Button Hook, Needle Case, Crochet Needle, &c., &c.		15	0
Do. do. in Fancy Stamped Leather, Satin lined and fitted as above, with gilt mount	Rs. 18 to	22	8
Do. do. in Plush, and completely fitted for Ladies' Fancy Work of every description		38	0
Do. do. smaller size	Rs. 15 and	24	0

GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES.

In Wood, Leather, Plush, and other Fancy Designs.

		Rs.	a.
Sets consisting of Glove and Handkerchief Case, in Crimson Plush Satin, lined with Nickle-plated Handles and Mount, complete, with Glove Stretcher. Per set		9	8
Do. do. in Blue Plush, with Nickle-plated Handles and Corners. Per set		15	0
Do. do. in Old Gold Plush, Gilt mounts and Handles, Satin lined. Per set		38	0
Do. do. Expanding Cases in Imitation Lizard Skin. Per set		15	0
Do. do. in Olive Wood. Per set		15	0
Combined Toilet Cases, in Fancy Leather, with spaces for Gloves and Handkerchiefs, two Crystal Glass Perfume Bottles, Nail Scissors, Glove Stretcher, and other Toilet articles, Satin lined with Patent Fasteners		35	0
Do. do. in Morocco Leather, with Mirror, Glove Stretchers and two Perfume Bottles, with Electro-plated Tops, Nickle-plated Mounts and Handles		45	0
Toilet Cases, in Crimson Plush, and Satin lined, fitted with Oval Mirror, Crystal Glass Powder Jar with Puff, two Perfume Bottles, Nail Scissors, Nail Cleaner, Pocket Knife, Tweezers, Button Hook, &c., Nickle-plated Handles and Mounts		39	0
Do. do. in Blue Plush, Satin lined, and fitted with four Perfume Bottles, Mirror, Scissors, Thimble, Ivory Picker, Crochet Needle and Silk Winder, Nickle-plated Mounts, with space for inscription		36	0
Do. do. in Crimson Plush, very handsome, fitted with Oval Cut Glass Powder Jar and Puff, two Perfume Bottles, Brush and Comb, Mirror, Scissors, Tweezers, Nail Cleaners, Nail File, Nail Polishers, and Lip Salve Jars, complete		78	0
Do. do. in Blue Plush, fitted with Mirror, two Perfume Bottles and Powder Jar with Puff, Gilt Handles and Mounts		27	0
Do. do. Crimson Plush, with three Perfume Bottles and Powder Jar, Gilt Handles and Mounts		20	0
Toilet Cases, Tambourine shape, with Cover beautifully painted in Oils, Blue Satin lined, and fitted with two Cut Perfume Bottles, Powder Jar with Puff, Scissors, Thimble, Pincer, Needle Case, Button Hook, and Crochet Needle		45	0

TOILET NECESSARIES, ETUI, &c.

		Rs.	a.
Made in Morocco Leather, and fitted with Note Pocket, contains Scissors, Knife, Corkscrew, Button Hook, Nail Cleaner, &c.	Rs. 12-8 and	16	0
Ladies' Travelling Companions, fitted with Needles, Thread, Cotton, Scissors, Button Hook, and many other useful articles	Rs. 7-8 to	9	8
Do. do. large sizes	Rs. 16 to	21	8
Gent.'s Travelling Companions, in Morocco Leather, containing Needles, Thread, Buttons, Razor, Champagne Nippers, Corkscrew, Knife, Scissers, Nail Scissors, Button Hook, Nail Cleaner, Thimble, and other articles		24	0
The Tourist's Indispensable Companions, containing Needles, Thimble, Thread, Buttons, &c., &c.	from	12	8
Pocket Housewifes, containing Needles, Thread, Scissors, and many other useful articles.	Rs. 6-4 to	10	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

IN addition to a Choice Assortment of English Production we have the following :—

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Chromo-Lithographs as supplied by the Basel Mission ... ...Each As. 0 12

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Photographs of Various Indian Scenes ... ...Each Re. 1 0

INDIAN CHRISTMAS CARDS—
Hand-Painted, Bombay Views, &c. .. ..Each Re. 1 4

BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { POONA, Temple House, Camp & Bhoodwar Peth.

☞IMPORTANT☜ TO MEDICAL MEN.

INSTRUMENTS AND SUNDRIES just received, marked at prices which give us a minimum of profit only.

		Rs.	a.
GAIFFE'S VOLTAIC BATTERIES (Single cover)	each	20	0
Do. do. do. (double cover)	„	22	0
DRAINAGE TUBES, in sets, carbolized (six lengths assorted) in bottles with nickel screw cap	„	1	8
LIGATURE CATGUT, (carbolized) three sizes in a bottle (on glass spools) with plated top—			
Hospital size	per bottle	6	0
Ordinary „	„	2	8
LIGATURE SILK (carbolized) Iron Dyed	„	2	8
PESSARIES, adjustible, strong and firm can be fixed in any position	each	1	8
CONVERSATION TUBES, silk covered, flexible	each Rs. 5-8 and	6	0
EAR TRUMPETS (Kemp's adjustible) a speciality, can be turned and fixed in any position	each	5	0
FAMILY FARADIC BATTERIES, (with electrodes) size of case 7¼" by 5¼" by 5"	„	30	0
Do. do. (without electrodes)	„	25	0
HICK'S GLASS BEAD URINOMETERS	„	5	8
METALLIC SPLINTS, (perforated Nickel copper) light and strong, for all parts of the leg and arm (adults and children	each Rs. 2-8 and	3	8
NEW SILK SUSPENDERS	each	2	8
ABDOMINAL BELTS—			
The "Victoria" (white)	„	10	0
The "Alexandria" (brown)	„	10	0
The "Stafford" (white, &c.)	„	10	0
The "Battenburg"	„	5	0
The "Edinboro"	„	10	0
The "Eureka" (an excellent belt)		15	0
DYSENTERY BELTS.(The thing wanted)	each	7	0
RIDING BELTS 6" wide	„	4	0
Do. do. Scarlet	„	3	8
Do. do. with Elastic	„	4	0
PURE WOOL GOODS, MEDICATED— Neuralgia Caps	„	5	0
Chest Protectors (double)— Each No. 3, Rs. 4, No. 4, Rs. 5, No. 5		6	0
Chest Protectors (single)— Each No. 3, Rs. 2, No. 4, Rs. 2-8, No.		5	3
OBSTETRIC BINDERS, The "Eureka"	each	5	8
DRY EXTRACT OF MALT, likely to supersede the old Malt Extract	per pound	3	0

NEW DRUGS, "Chloralamid" (Hypnotic) "Exalgine" (Analgesic), Tebronal, &c., &c.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE following is a List of SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES which we offer at the following Prices to make room for New Instruments :—

				Rs.
Schiedmayer and Soehne's Sympathetic Square				Rs. 650
Do. do.	do.	do.		„ 580
Soundy's		do.	do.	„ 550
Herbert & Co.'s		do.	do.	„ 455
Schroeder's	do.			„ 350
Broadwood's	do.			„ 185
Marcks & Co.'s Cottage, nearly new				„ 500

Any of the above Pianos may also be paid for by Instalments.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Pianoforte Warehouse, BOMBAY.
Bombay, December 7th, 1889.

JUST RECEIVED !

A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS !

From the First Manufacturers at only ½ anna to Rs. 4-8 each.

The following Selections have been carefully sorted, and are now offered at such low rates that competition is SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE :—

THE FIVE-RUPEE PACKET.—32 handsome Cards. Every design different. Only Re. 1.

THE TEN-RUPEE PACKET.—20 beautiful Cards. Every design different. The grandest offer ever made. Only Rs. 2.

THE TWENTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very elegant Cards. Every design different. A splendid assortment. Only Rs. 4.

THE FIFTY-RUPEE PACKET.—16 very choic Cards in Satin, Silk, Fringed, Embossed, &c. Only Rs. 10. The Most Extraordinary Value Ever Offered !

Money returned at once if not approved of.

MILLER AND CO.,
13½ Esplanade Row, East, Calcutta.

THE STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE.

MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S

"STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE"

IS the best Pianoforte ever constructed for the Indian climate. It has all the good qualities of the world-famed "Grand Sympathetic Square," which the Makers, after years of research, trials, and alterations, have succeeded in transforming to the Most Perfect Piano specially made for extremes of climate like that of India.

Notwithstanding the transformation has been effected at considerable outlay, it has been decided not to increase the Price, which will be the same as that of the Grand Sympathetic Square, viz.

FOR CASH, RS. 780.

Twelve monthly-hire payments.. ... ...Rs. 72 per month.
Twenty-four do. do. ... ...Rs. 38 per month.
Zinc-lined packing case ... .Rs. 25 extra.

The weight of the Piano when packed complete is 11 *maunds* 30 *seers.*

ADDRESS :

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PIANOFORTES OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, STUTTGART,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS SEASON.
MORENAS & COMPANY

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the Residents of Bombay and the Mofussil that they have just unpacked

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FANCY GOODS,
COMPRISING

Animals
Albums
Aluminium Pencils
Alliance Desk
Amber (real) Cigar Holders
Brushes
Bells, Call
Balls
Bird Cages
Blotters
Cabinet Goods
Card Cases
Corks
Charms, Gold and Silver
Cash and Jewel Cabinet
Cigar Cases
Cigarette Cases
Cigar Holders
Cash Boxes
Combs
Comb Cleaners
Cutlery
Dolls
Dressing Cases (Ladies' and Gent's)
Desks
Date Cases
Dressing Bags with Silver Fittings
Despatch Boxes
Etui Cases
Electro-plated Ware
Fans
Frames, Photo, all sizes
Flasks
Gold and Silver Charms
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes
Gusset Bags
Games, all kinds
Glove Stretchers, Ivory
Hand Bags (Leather, Plush)
Hand Mirrors
Half Suits, Mother-o'-Pearl
Inkstand
Jewel Cases
Looking Glasses for Drawing-Room
Match Stand
Musical Tops
Meerschaum Companions
Myallwood Cigar Holders
Opera Glasses
Pen and Pencil Cases
Purses—Lock
Morocco Leather
Russia Leather
Limp
Fitted
Presentation with cases
Plush Bags
Pocket Books
Perfumery
Porcelain Slates
Penholders
Powder Boxes (great variety)
Pearl Frames, Hand Mirrors
Photo Frames, all sizes
Photo Screens
Quill Tooth Picks
Reticules
Skipping Ropes
Stationery Cases
Stationery of every description.
Scent Cases
Scent Bottles
Scarf Pins (18-carat Gold)
Scissors
Scrap Albums
Soap Boxes
Satchels
Steel Trunks
Smokers' Requisites
Travelling Inkstands
Tourist Cases, Solid Leather
Tea Caddies
Tooth Brushes
Tortoiseshell Card Cases
Telescopic Silver Pencils
Toilet Bottles
Toilet Cases
Thimbles (Silver)
Velvet Photo Frames
Vaporizers
Work Boxes
Wickerwork Baskets
Whistles—Silver
German Silver
Wine and Spirit Flasks
Walking Sticks (Silver Collars)

FOR PRESENTATION TO CHILDREN, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
From As. 2 to Rs. 7 each.
TOM SMITH'S CELEBRATED CRACKERS.
From As. 8 to Rs. 3 each.
MUSICAL DECANTERS AND INKSTANDS.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARES, LEATHER GOODS, DOLLS AND MECHANICAL TOYS.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.
DIAMOND RINGS, PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS' CUTLERY, SMOKERS' REQUISITES.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

BRANDY. PORT. CHAMPAGNE.
BEER. WHISKEY. SHERRY.
HOCK. STOUT. OLD TOM AND GIN.
CLARET. MOSELLES. LIQUEURS.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE,
OILMANSTORES.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

APRICOT. WHITE PEARS. GREENGAGES. PINK PEARS. CHERRY. PEACHES.

In cases of about eight pounds, or Re. 1-12 per lb.

FANCY BOXES FILLED WITH CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS AND FRENCH SWEETS.

CONFECTIONERY :
A Choice Collection and Great Variety.

PRALINES A LA ROSE. PRALINES VANILLE. ARGENTIS.
FONDANTS. CHOCOLATE CREAM. AMENDES SURFINE.
NOUGATINES. APRICOTINES. LEGUMES.
LIQUEUR LOZENGES. DRAGEES PARISIENNES.

ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.

BOILED CONFECTIONERY. LOZENGES.
DROPS & TABLETS. TOFFEE, BUTTERSCOTCH.
GELATINE GOODS.
TURKISH DELIGHT. PRUNES.

MORENAS & CO.,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS ARE PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

LIPP'S MEDOWS STREET.

J. NEUBERG.

BOMBAY. PIANOS.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

A Most magnificent SELECTION is this year to hand, Specially Selected from only the Leading Manufacturers of London, Paris, and Vienna.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF SIR DINSHAW MANOCKJI PETIT.

A GRAND EXHIBITION OF WONDERFUL MNEMONIC POWERS OF

KAVISHRI RAJCHANDRA

Will be held in the TOWN HALL, at 5 p.m.

ON TUESDAY THE 17TH INSTANT

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY and Co., Limited, and DUFTAR ASHKARA PRESS; in the Town Hall also on the day of exhibition.

Reserved seats Rs. 3, First seats Rs. 2, and second seats Re. 1.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

NOW RUNNING DAILY. GREAT SUCCESS. Reduced Prices, to enable every one to participate in this health-giving Amusement.

Entrance ... 2 Annas
Switchback Railway ... 4 do.

Books of Tickets to be obtained at the Switchback (12 for Rs. 2-8).

Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles from 8 to 11-30 p.m.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE ROLLER SKATING RINK,

Opposite the Victoria Terminus,

NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

From 5 to 7-30 and 8-30 p.m.

ADMISSION, TUESDAY NIGHTS, 8 Annas.
Other Nights, Re. 1, unless otherwise advertised.
ADMISSION, EVENINGS, 5 to 7-30, (8 annas.)

THE RINK is also OPEN every morning, except SATURDAYS, for PRACTICE for LADIES only from 10 to 12.
To this Session admission is Free.

SATURDAY MORNING, from 10 to 12-30, CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
Children under 12, Free. Adults, 8 Annas.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

THE EXCITING ONE MILE RACE.
Over 12 Entries for this race.
To be run in heats to commence at 9-45. All the fastest Skaters in Bombay are entered.

OUR SECOND GRAND FETE WILL BE FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.
Tickets are now ready

Just received large stock of ball and pin-bearing skates wheels, will make handsome Christmas Presents.

THE S.S. "MAPLE BRANCH" has arrived from London *via* Kurrachee, and is discharging in Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the goods will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

All claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed, and all claims must be presented prior to the steamer's sailing, or they will not be entertained.

Captain Clerk will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
As Agents for Master s.s. "Maple Branch."
Bombay, 10th December 1889.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES INSTANTANEOUSLY THE ORIGINAL COLOUR OF THE HAIR IN ITS NATURAL SHADE.

IT is innocent, inoffensive, and pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, complete with Brushes, Re. 1-8.
Prepared expressly in England for

F. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY.

RUPEES TEN.

UNIVERSAL PEN AND PENCIL CASES,

FOR DESK,

With a Box of One Dozen Spare Leads.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
Established 1847.

BASEL "MISSION" (BALMATHA).

TABLE-LINEN, TOWELS, COUNTERPANES, TROUSERINGS, COATINGS, &c., WEBSTER'S SHIKAREE CLOTH,

Very celebrated and suitable for Hunters, Engineers, and for travelling purposes.
The demand for this material is increasing year by year.

Ginghams, 27 and 34 inches wide, to stand washing, in checked, striped, and mixed patterns, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

Can be had from the DEPOT, No. 27, Hummum Street.

ON SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8TH, THE SECOND NUMBER OF

"ANGLO-INDIA,"

APPEARED.

CONTENTS.

THE CLAIMS OF THE UNCOVENANTED.
OUR RAILWAYS—A WARNING.
THE THREATENED CONSCRIPTION.
OUR CIVIL ENGINEERS.
THE COST OF LIVING.
AN EXTRAORDINARY SNAKE.
BENIGHTED TRAVELLERS.
A BORN COQUETTE
LONDON CORRESPONDENCE AND THE LATEST NEWS.

IN WHICH WILL SHORTLY APPEAR AMONG THE NEW FICTION.

DRAMAS OF LIFE,

A SERIES OF SHORT STORIES
BY
GEO. R. SIMS,
DAGONET.

To give our readers an idea of the varied bill of fare which this unique series will present to them we may remark that the FIRST SIX STORIES will be respectively entitled as follow:—

No. 1 THE MILLIONAIRE'S SECRET.
" 2 THE CROSSING SWEEPER.
" 3 UNCLE FROM AMERICA.
" 4 THE SUICIDE'S LEGACY.
" 5 THE MURDERER'S WIFE. (Conclusion of "The Suicide's Legacy.")
" 6 (HUMOROUS.)

The following Stories of this important series will similarly display a wide range of subjects, the Author's forte being the ability to make his audiences (and his readers) laugh and cry alternately.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE FASHIONABLE EVENING RESORT.

SOCIETY'S RE-UNIONS.

A GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESS,

Achieved by the Universal Entertainers,

HUDSON'S NEW SURPRISE PARTY,

The Purveyors of Footlight Pleasantries,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us
To see ourselves as ithers see us."

Would that we could express the delighted feelings of our patrons! Would that we could amply demonstrate the incomparable ability of our performers! But, no! A blushing modesty steals o'er us, and we leave the great verdict in the hands of an enchanted public.

First Great Change of Programme,

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.

First Time in Bombay of the Automatons.

HUDSON'S COGITATIONS.

The beautiful Vocal Duet, "Scotland for Ever."
Miss Laura Roberts will give the "Irishman's Toast."
The Roaring Sketch—"Modern School of Acting."
LINDON'S ACROBATIC SONG AND DANCE.
Miss May Habgood's Operatic Selection, "Les Huguenots."
Miss Nelly Harley's New Serio-Comicisms.
Miss Lilly C. Baber, Australia's Prima Donna,
Will sing the Celebrated Drinking Song from the Comic Opera, "GIROFLE GIROFLA."
Naylor's Wonderful Double Voice Ballads.
Sullivan *versus* Kilrain (New Sketch.)

OUDA, THE AERIAL MARVEL, &c., &c.

Admission as usual. Smiling begins 9 P.M.
Box Office SOUNDY and Co.

THOS. P. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.
STANLY SETON, Business Agent.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from CRUSHNARAO PURSHOTUM notice is hereby given that the said Crushnarao Purshotum having this day attained the age of majority has changed his name, and assumed the name of CASSINATH PURSHOTUM, and all his future dealings will be carried on in that name, and no dealings in the present name of CRUSHNARAO PURSHOTUM will be hereafter recognised. Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

BALKRISHNA and DIKSHIT,
Attorneys for Crushnarao Purshotum hereafter, to be known as Cassinath Purshotum.

NOTICE.

WARD ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY.

MR. NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY a representative of F. Parel Ward, having resigned his office as a Councillor there is a casual vacancy in the office under Section 9 of the Municipal Act of 1888. I therefore pursuant to the provisions of Section 22 (3) of the Said Act hereby fix Monday the 6th of January 1890 for a Ward Election to fill up the Afore-Said Casual vacancy.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 10th December 1889.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of His Royal Highness—MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E FARHAD MIRZA late of Teheran in Persia, Mahomedan, deceased, (who died at Teheran on or about the 31st day of July 1888 and Letters of Administration with the said Will annexed of whose property and credits were on the 4th day of December 1889 granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown of Bombay, attorneys of the said Court, and two of the constituted attorneys of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS MOTAMAD-UD-DOWLAH-E. SULTAN OVEIS MIRZA, the executor named in the said Will for his use and benefit, and limited until he shall shall obtain Probate of the said Will granted to him to have effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said AUGUSTUS AYSHFORD CONROY and RICHARD SNEADE BROWN on their behalf at their office No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the estate of the said deceased so as to reach the said office on or before the 1st day of February 1890; as after that date the said Augustus Ayshford Conroy and Richard Sneade Brown as such administrators, will pay or remit the assets of the said deceased then in their hands to His Royal Highness the said Motamad-ud-Dowlah-e and Sultan Oveis Mirza as the person thereto entitled, or will otherwise proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrators shall then have notice as aforesaid, and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.—Dated this 10th day of December 1889.

HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Administrator's Solicitors.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

The CHEAPEST material ever offered,

from the BEST makers.

			Rs
BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each)..	800
Do.	do.	10 " " do.	500
EDISON	do.	65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)...	400
GRAMME	do.	20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p.	500
GRAMME DYNAMO,		10 Incandesent Lamps of 20 c. p...	180

GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

F. FISCHER & Co.

NOTICE.

NEWLY BUILT HOTEL AT LANOWLEE.

VISITORS to KHANDALLA and LANOWLEE are respectfully requested to bear in mind that the LANOWLEE GYMKHANA HOTEL, which will be OPENED on 20th December, has been fitted and FURNISHED with COSTLY INLAID FURNITURE and all the necessary improvements to ensure the comfort of guests. The Bedrooms, both single and double, are large and airy, and the Manager has spared neither trouble nor expense to make it really a First-class Hotel and the best on the hill. The Dining and Drawing Rooms are large and airy.

A TRIAL IS SOLICITED.

The Bungalow, which has been recently built and named "La Belle Vue," is situated on an elevation, on Khandalla way, commanding an excellent view, and is laid out with a splendid Garden and Fernery.

On due notice being given to the Manager, he is prepared to arrange all necessaries for shooting or pic-nic parties, or riding or driving excursions.

The Hotel is open to European Ladies and Gentlemen only. For terms, &c., apply to

"THE MANAGER,"
Lanowlee Gymkhana Hotel.

SIMPSON & CO.,

COACH BUILDERS & HARNESS MAKERS,

BILLIARD-TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I.,

AND

H. H. THE NIZAM OF THE DECCAN, G.C.S.I.,

201, MOUNT ROAD,

MADRAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha w, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

"KIDD AND SHADBOLT'S" WHISKEY as supplied to the Clubs. A fresh shipment just received by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay Agents.

ORANGE PEKOE TEA DUST.—FRESH CONSIGNMENT at 11 ans. per lb.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

XMAS PRESENTS.—Rare chance! Auction To-day 1 p.m. Hummum Street.—GOLD RINGS, SILVER JEWELLERY and numerous Fancy Goods. TO-DAY, 1 p.m.

THE Austro-Hungarian Consul General says:—"I have much pleasure in saying that we found everything comfortable and satisfactory during our two months' stay at the RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar."

CHRISTMAS CARDS for One Pice each. Xmas Cards from 2 annas, Xmas dolls 4 annas, also choice of selection. Fancy Goods and Presents at Cheapest prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

MOST IMPORTANT to Mofussil residents. Up to 5th January 1890 Dantra and Co. will send their superior class of goods, viz., Tea, Coffee and Cigars free of all charges to any Railway station in India. For further particulars and minimum quantity of goods apply to N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST a SPANIEL SLUT, light chestnut coloured with chain collar; answers to the name of "Minnie." Any one bringing the same to A. B., care of *Bombay Gazette*, will be rewarded.

RS. 10,000 WANTED to BORROW, by a tradesman, on sound Security. Apply to A. B., care of ALLAN F. TURNER, Esquire, Solicitor, Bombay.

A RECTOR'S WIFE desires one or Two Children, orphans or otherwise, to whom she would give a mother's care and training in a large airy comfortable Rectory with garden, close to the Yorkshire Moors, in England. References exchanged. For particulars apply in the first instance to the Sister Superior, St. Mary's Home, Panch Howd, Poona.

A LADY will be glad to share a large furnished house with a married couple at Poona for the coming season. Address "ZERO," care of this paper.

EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT and BOOK-KEEPER WANTS EMPLOYMENT—Daily, monthly, or Contract work undertaken. Apply to S. P. DAWSON, 7, Love Lane, Byculla.

WANTED for a Tile Factory, a Superintendent able to erect furnaces of newest improvements, and conversant with all processes of tile-baking.—Apply to "J. D. M.," care of M. C. Murzban, Esq., Esplanade.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!—The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England, is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

TO BE OPENED on the 20th December, at LANOWLI, the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Goods view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MATHERAN.—GRANVILLE HOTEL, near Gymkhana, is the most comfortable and pleasantly situated, commanding extensive views. Rooms Bright and Airy, and not low pitched. Open for visitors.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDINGS and MINCEMEAT. PEARSE'S Order Books are now open. 7, Church Gate Street.

FAC-SIMILE REPRINT of the Bombay High Court Reports (12 vols.) at Rs. 3 per vol. Apply sharp to NAGJI NATHU, Pleader, Rajkot, Kathiawad.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

ROSES and other choice FLOWERS of the season, carefully packed and forwarded by rail. THOMAS BROMLEY, Valentine Lodge, Sangum, Poona.

TOYS and NOVELTIES.—A large and varied stock. Xmas orders are now being registered.—JONES and Co., above Geyer and Co's. Machine Depot, Hornby Row, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED a LARGE SUPPLY of ONE-DAY BEE ALARM TIMEPIECES, Rs. 8. Goes in any position. Warranted for 2 years. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort.

PORTABLE or SEMI-FIXED ENGINES, 8 to 16 H.P., Horizontal and Vertical Engines 3 to 30 H.P., in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Ransome, Sims and Jeffries, Marine Street, Bombay.

BROWN HIDE COURIER BAGS, lined Red, Room inside Pocket, outside Pocket with Flap, Shoulder Straps and Good Nickel Locks, Rs. 13-8, 14-8, and 15-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co. have REMOVED their SHOP from Apollo Street to Church Lane, in the premises lately vacated by Messrs. King, King & Co.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed. Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents. PHIPSON and Co.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES. SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 7th and 11th December 1889. Tickets for admission to the Grand Stand can be had on application to Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Bel asis Road.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLE of best make and nearly new is offered for sale by a gentleman who left the station. Original cost Rs. 410; will accept Rs. 300. Ball bearings at all wheels. To be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. at Re. 1 each.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT NOVELTY.—RICH SILK UMBRELLAS, with SILVER KEYLESS WATCH on HANDLE, GUARANTEED to keep REGULAR TIME, HANDSOME and LIGHT. Rs. 45 each.—JEHANGIR CURSETJI COWASJI, Watchmaker and Jeweller, 97, Medow Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of coupled Horizontal High-pressure Condensing ENGINES. Makers, Hick, Hargreaves and Co. Also Four Lancashire Steam Boilers, All in good order and can be seen at full work at the Goosery Cotton Mills, Calcutta.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY. Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND LIFE ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Economical management, facilitating most moderate rates of premia, together with complete security. Agents —C. H. B. FORBES and Co., 3, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PRESENTATION BOOKS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

☞ PLEASE NOTE FOR CASH 10 ANNAS A SHILLING.

	Rs.	a.
Adrift in a Boat: a Story for Boys; by W. H. G. Kingston	1	2
Alice and other Fairy Tales for Children; by K. F. Kroeker	3	0
Among the Mongols; by Rev. J. Gilmour	3	12
Atalanta, 1889, Bound Volume	5	8
Beeton's Book of Birds	2	4
Beeton's Book of Needlework containing of Descriptions and Instructions, illustrated by 600 Engravings	4	12
Beniah: a Tale of the Captivity; by Mrs. Webb	1	2
Bishop Patteson, The Martyr of Malanesia; by J. Page	1	2
Blacks and Bushrangers, and Ventures in Queensland; by E. B. Kennedy	5	4
Blown to Bits: or The Lonely Man of Ralsata by Ballantyne	3	8
Book of Boyhoods; by A. R. Hope	2	4
Boys and I; by Mrs. Molesworth	2	4
Boy's and Girl's Book of Travel and Adventure	3	4
Boy's Own Annual 1888-1889	5	4
Brave Little Heart	1	12
Boy Emigrants, a Tale of the American Plains and California Gold Mines, &c.	2	0
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Credulities, Past and Present, by W. Jones	4	12
Crew of the Water Wagtail, by R. M. Ballantyne	2	8
Denizens of the Deep by Dr. G. Hartwig	1	12
Dragon, Image, and Demon; by Rev. H. C. Du Bose	4	12
English Ill. Magazine, 1888-1889	5	12
Fairy in Spider's Web	1	12
Famous American Horses	4	12
Fishing Tackle, Its Materials and Manufactures; by J. H. Keene	2	4
A Flood that led on to Fortune; by Old Boomerang	3	4
Girl's Own Annual, 1889	5	4
Ghost of Brankinshaw and other Tales; by E. E. Reader	1	12
Glass of Fashion	2	4
Golden Land: or, Links from Shore to Shore; by B. L. Farjeon	3	4
Great Hunting Grounds of the World; by V. Meunier	1	12
Griffith John; by W. Robson	1	2
Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Regions of the World; by J Swift	...	
Gun and its Development, with Notes on Shooting; by W. W. Greener	7	8
Harper's Young People, 1889	5	8
Hermit Hunters of the Wild; by G. Stables	1	12
Jack Trevor, R. N.; by A. Lee Knight	3	8
Jarwinand; by R. M. Ballantyne	1	2
Lays of Ind; by A Cheem	...	
Leather-stocking Tales for Boys and Girls	5	4
Life of the Prince Consort; by W. W. Fulloch, B. D.	2	8
Little Wide Awake, Bound Volume, 1889	2	8
Living Lights; A Regular Account of Phosphorescent Animals and Vegetables; by C. F. Holder	2	6
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Many Thoughts of Many Minds: Selections from the Writings of the Most Celebrated Authors from the Earliest to the Present Time, compiled and analytically arranged by H. Southgate into 2 vols	18	8
Maid of the Golden Age; by H. E. MacLean	4	2
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Marvels of Nature in Earth, in Sky, and Sea	3	4
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Wonders of the World; by Uncle John	3	4
Wild Animals, photographed and described by J. F. Nott	22	0
Industries of Japan, together with an Account of its Agriculture, Forestry, Arts, and Commerce; by J. J. Rein	22	0
Merry Adventures of Robin Hood of great renown in Nottinghamshire, written and illustrated by H. Pyle	9	6

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OUR REVISED AND ENLARGED PRICE LIST OF EUROPEAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

THE SEASON 1889-90

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HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following NEW GOODS:—

FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	13	8	to	38	0
Real Austrian Rugs.	..			33	0
Scotch Mauds	13	8	to	35	0
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet ...per pair	18	8	to	25	0
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Do. Pillows	6	8	to	8	8
Best Feather do.	...			8	8
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Best Wove Flannel Shirts	7	8	to	8	8
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Kid Gloves Lined, Spring Fastening.	...			4	8
Do. (Ladies)...	...			4	0
Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8	to	25	0
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Cardigan Jackets ...	10	8	to	15	8
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	0	to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers ...	3	0		...	
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts	6	8	to	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants	6	8	to	7	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests ...each	7	8	to	8	8
Do. Pants "	7	8	to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks ...per doz	25	0		...	
Ribbed Hand Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	30	0		...	
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12		...	
Warm Overcoats ...	45	0	to	55	0
Ulsters, very Warm.	45	0	to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from	38	0	to	50	0

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LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw Hats, Toys in variety, Christmas Cards, and other Fancy Goods.

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ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRES AND CHRISTYS DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN,
SPECIAL VENTILATION,
MODERATE IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR QUALITY,
BECOMING SHAPES,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

P. VUCCINO begs to announce his RETURN to BOMBAY, and the BUSINESS at his STUDIO will be CONDUCTED PERSONALLY.

A THOROUGHLY efficient CARDING and SPINNING MASTER is required for the Jabalpur Cotton Mill. Salary according to qualification. Applicant should state his terms in his application.

G. SOOKUL,
Manager and Assistant Secretary,
For Secretary and Agent.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

THE latest date for receipt of TENDERS for CLOTHING, is extended from 6th to 20th December, 1889.

J. G. LINDSAY, Colonel, R. E.,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Dharwar, 2nd December, 1889.

INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Company and are prepared to accept Marine risks on the most favorable terms.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & Co.,
Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company.

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.
Bombay, 99, Elphinstone Circle, 7th December 1889.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

I HEREBY give notice that I have THIS DAY resigned the Agency of the above Company.

PIERS MORRIS.
Bombay, December 7th, 1889.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE RATE of INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one year is to-day INCREASED from 4½ per cent. per annum to 5 per cent. per annum.
By order of the Court of Directors,

J. C. BERGENDAHL,
Agent.
Bombay, 1st June 1889.

ESTATE OF ROBERT WEIR, DECEASED.

ALL persons having claims against or being indebted to the above estate are requested, under Section 42 of Act No. 28 of 1866, to send in their claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to the undersigned as the Administrator in Bombay to the above estate, at the Agra Bank, Limited, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be remitted to the executrix in England, having regard only to claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 3rd day of December 1889.

J. GREENWOOD,
Administrator.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the SU[illegible] of COTTON WASTE required by the Co[illegible] the twelve months commencing the first day [illegible] 1890, estimated at 260 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Compan[illegible] superscribed and accompanied separat[illegible] Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agen[illegible] Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (gunfire), o[illegible] December, after which hour no T[illegible]

Forms of Tender can be [illegible] upon application to the un[illegible]

The Agent does not bin[illegible] or any Tender.

Storekeeper's O[illegible]

BHAONAG[illegible]
PO[illegible]

SUBJECT to [illegible] ment of Indi[illegible] this Railway will b[illegible] for all descriptions of [illegible] passenger trains will b[illegible]

UP.	Mix.	Mix.			
Jetalsar Junc..Dp.	7-41	21-5	Porban[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porbandar ......Ar.	13-20	2-40	Jetalsar Junc..	[illegible]	20 42

On the first day of opening, the 7 41, 21-5, and 15 o'clock trains will run. The Up 11-58 o'clock train from Dhola Junction will terminate at Jetalsar Junction, and the 10-13 o'clock down train from Dhoraji to Jetalsar will be discontinued.

CHAS. CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent,
Traffic Supdt.'s Office, 4th Dec. 1889.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

"TENDER FOR LINSEED OIL."

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Agent at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay up to 1 p.m., (gun-fire), on MONDAY the 16th December 1889, for the supply of "Linseed Oil, Raw and Boiled," required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system during the 12 months,' commencing 1st January 1890.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Parel, and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2.

The Agent reserves the right to select one or both items from any Tender without reference to the other item on the same Tender, and the tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Linseed oil," and a deposit of Rs. (500) five hundred, must accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered.

If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the "B. B. and C. I. Ry." As a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment, until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the estimated value of the items to be supplied; or at the Agent's option a further deposit will have to be made, so as to make the total deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the total amount of the accepted Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN.
Storekeeper
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th December 1889.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying Seventy Military Messes and Twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co., Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co., London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co., Gibraltar.

Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

Duc de Montebello Champagne ..qts. Rs. 40 per dozen.
Do. Do. pints Rs. 42 per case of 2 doz.
Bruder Kleinoscheg Graz.
Dry Burgundy Red Champagne, quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Messrs. Cossart, Gordon & Co.
Madeira Choice Reserve...quarts Rs. 30 per dozen.
Old Particular ... " Rs. 25 do.
Selected ... " Rs. 20 do.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
Custom House Road,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
OF

CROFTS' Very Old Tawny Port Wine.
GONNE CROFT & Co.'s Finest Old Scotch Whiskey.
DAVID SMITH & Co.'s Scotch Whiskey.
ARDEONAIGH Whiskey.
GLEN MUCHKIN Whiskey.
STANLEY and GRIMMS' Clarets, Chablis, Sauterne, and Burgundies.
JULES GRIMMOND Three Stars Brandy.
THIERRY & Co.'s Cognac (extra fine quality) Brandy.
T. HINE & Co.'s Fine Old Pale Cognac Brandy.
GENUINE Allasch-Doppelt Kummel.
LAGARDE & Co.'s Saumer, &c., &c., &c.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	947½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£.		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shanghai	60,000	$125	All	..	£55
National Bank	37,320	250	125	5 do.	185

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,125
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 20	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	710
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	260
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Breul's Cawnpore P.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	105
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	135
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 55	365xd.
East India Press Co.	0	1,090	1,000	Rs. 130	1,225
English Press & Mfg.	400	259	..	Rs. 30	190
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 0	1,440
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	550
Harvey & Sabapathy	450	500	500	Rs. 25	445
Khangaum Cotton Press Co	240	450	All	Rs. 45	370xd
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,400	250	250	Rs. 25	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	55
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 50	425
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 45	520
New Indian Press	1,000	125	125	Rs. 11	90xd
New P. of W. Press	600	500	All	Rs. 40	340
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	509	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs- 50	470
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,150
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	50	Rs. 25	515
Volkart Press	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	595xd
KhamgaumManfg.Co	400		250		600

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
Ahmedabad S. & W.	1,308	1,000	1,000	..	1300
Albert Edward Mills		0'	500	R	360
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,345	100	100	2	85
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	280
Ahmedabad Ginning	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Bellary S. & W. Mill	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	530
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	600	500	500	Rs. 25	405
Bombay National Mfg Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000		600
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	690
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 0	140
Central India S. & W. & Mf'g. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 55	1,135xd
City of Bombay Mf'g. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,016
Colaba Land & Mill Ld	4,000	700	700	Rs. 25	675
Connaught Mills Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 1	675
Coorla S. & W. Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	500
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	Rs. 40	Rs. 25	500
hun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	950
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,415½	50	50	Rs. 25	650
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	535ex l
Gordon S. & Mf'g. Co.	700	150	150	Rs. 20	130
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	—	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co.	420	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	775
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,500	500	500	...	650
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	575	500	Rs. 37	725nom
Hyderabad Deccan S.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715
Indian Mfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	940
Imperial Cotton Mills	1,360	500	500	Rs. 2	500
Jamshed Mfg. Co.	1,600	25	25	Rs. 1	305
James Greaves Mill	1,320	500	500	Rs. 2	660
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	500	(		100
Increased	1,483	25	25	Rs. 1	
Jubilee Mfg. Co Ld.	—	900	1,000	—	750
Jewraj Balloo S. & W.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	900
Khandesh S. & W.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	600
Khattow Makanjee S.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	585
Lukhmidas Khimjee	1,000	00	1,00	Rs. 50	865
Leopold S. Bleaching	3,500	0	100	Rs. 5	160
Madras United S.	500½		1,000	Rs. 100	2,000
Mahaluxmi S. & W.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Maharaja Mysore S.	4,500	100	100	Rs. 7	105
Mazagon S. & Mfg.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	115
Morarjee Goculdas S.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,625
Maneckjee Petit Mfg.	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,162½
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	690
National S. & W. Co	600	1,000	1,000	...	250
Oriental S & W. Co.	5,720		625	Rs. 12½	375
People of India S.	1,000	50	250	Rs.	60
Presidency Mills Co.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,115
Prince of Wales S.	2,189		125	...	10
Queen S. & W. Co.	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	790
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,125
asson S.& W.Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,59
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	...	500
Sholapore S.& W.Co.		10	1,000	Rs. 60	1,30
Soonderdas S. & W	650	1,000	1,006	Rs. 35	416
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	252	Rs 15	272½
Swadeshi MillsCo, Ld	4,000	600	500	..	310
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Sun Mills Ld	1,300	250	250	..	260
Victoria Mfg.Co.,Ld.	600	0	1,000	Rs. 25	405
Veeramgaum S.& Mfg	800	500	500		..
Venishunker Luxmishunker Cotton Mill Co., Ld.		500	..	Rs. 20	500
Western India S.	1	1,000		Rs. 25	52
Britania	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	625

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11.

8-30 p.m.—Special Service and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Divine Service will be held on board the s. s. Merton Hall, in the Victoria Dock, this evening at 7-30 o'clock. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. All are cordially invited.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 7.

Tattenham, Lieut, Bengal, 25th Punjab Infantry.
Stewart, Lieut, Ms, Som L I, on leave, from Belgaum.

DECEMBER 8.

Dallas, Captain, Bo R E, on leave, from Mahableshwar.

DECEMBER 9.

Monk, Lieut, Bo 2nd Lanc Fus, on leave, from Satara.
Hatton, Capt, Ms, 1st Inf Hyd Congt, rejoining from furlough, from England.

DECEMBER 10.

Peterson, Major, Ms. and Bo Genl Staff, on duty, from Karachi.
Meade, Capt, Bengal Pol Dept, rejoining from furlough, from England.
Wyllie, Capt, Ms Staff Corps, rejoining from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Tattenham, Lieut, Beng, 25th Punjab Infy, to England.

DECEMBER 10.

Monk, Lieut, Bo 2nd Lanc Fusls, from leave, to Satara.
Aplin, Capt, Bo, 7th Bombay Infy, to rejoin Regt, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding, Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 11th December, 1889.

1. The funeral of the late Capt. Freeborn will take place at Sewree at 5 p.m. to-day. (2) A firing party of 100 rank and file, under Captain Nicholson, will parade in the open space behind the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association at 3 o'clock.

2. There will be no Parade or Meeting for "D" Company to-day.

3. Classes for instruction in Military signalling will parade on the Oval as follows until further notice:
1st Class—Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock.
2nd Class—Monday and Friday afternoons, at 5 o'clock; and Tuesday mornings, at 7 o'clock.
3rd Class—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 7 o'clock.

4. Captain Nicholson will be in charge of the signalling classes.

5. There will be no Company drill for "F" Company at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road, this evening.

6. The following promotions will take effect in "K" Company from this date:—Lc Corporal Corria to be Corporal vice Gidney resigned; and Cadet W. Potter to be Lc. Corporal vice Corria promoted.

By order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited of Farringdon-road, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Prince of Wales Spinning and Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Closed Races.
National Association for Female Medical Aid, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Departure of Lord Reay, Grant Road Station, 9-30 p.m.
Switchback Railway Band, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, 3 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink, 5 to 7-30 p.m. and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Durham (s), from Batoum; Karagola (s), Karachi; Glanochil (s), Rangoon; and Maple Branch (s), London.

VESSEL SAILED.—The steamer Kilwa sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi and Sind per extra s. s. Labourdonnais will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p. m. to-morrow.

A COURT PHYSICIAN'S FEE.—Dr. Tribbowandass Motichand of Junaghad who attended on the Rani Sahib of Gondal during her illness, has been presented with Rs. 5,000 by the Thakore Sahib of Gondal.—*Kathiawar Times.*

MNEMONIC DEMONSTRATION.—It will be seen from an advertisement in another column that a demonstration of mnemonic power will be given at the Town Hall next Tuesday by a young Kattiawar Banya, whose powers are described as very remarkable.

THE CASE OF RECEIVING AN ILLEGAL GRATIFICATION.—Ruttonshaw Sultanshaw, whose case came on for hearing last week for the second time, was yesterday brought up on remand before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court on the charge of having received illegal gratification with respect to a Municipal sweeper woman. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps will play the following programme this evening at 3 o'clock:—

Quick March...Riflemen Form..............Balfe.
Overture.........J. Martin ....Donizette.
Valse ....Fantaizie ....Coote.
Gavotte ....Entrancing ....Bogetti.
Selection ....La Dame Blanche ....Bochdien.
Polka..............Hussaren ....Hertel.
Valse...............Sur Les Flot Blues ....Farhbach.
Quadrille ....Topsy Turvy ....Williams.
Mazurka ....Maltrieux ....Kuhner.
Galop...............Politechnicker.................Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE COLUMBIA SKATING RINK.—The frequenters of the "Columbia" must within the last day or two have noticed a vast difference in the appearance of the floor, and have felt considerably much more ease in rinking. The reason of this is that the proprietor, finding that most of his patrons have by this time learned the art of skating on wheels, and ceased to plough up the planks in their endeavours to preserve themselves from falling, has during the closed hours, been planing the floor and making it smooth, so that now it looks quite new again; in fact, better than it was at first. It may be as well to add, as a reminder that the Amateurs' Race comes off to-night. Over a dozen have entered, and as some are very evenly matched, an interesting and exciting race may be expected.

THEFT OF A TURBAN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday Suntoo Mahadoo, a reputed thief, was charged by Inspector Dillon before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a cotton turban, valued at Rs. 5, the property of Hurry Biajee, from the verandah of a house at Kapper Gully on Monday last. The complainant is a barber who after shaving the accused took off his turban and placed it on the verandah while he went way. On his return he found his turban and the accused missing. On reporting his loss to the police the accused was arrested in a liquor shop and the turban was recovered from a Marwarree, with whom the accused had pledged it. The accused denied his guilt, and in his defence said that the turban was given to him by the complainant to pledge, but he could call no witnesses to substantiate his statement. Suntoo Mahadoo, on admitting two previous convictions, was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

EMBARKATION OF AN ELEPHANT.—The elephant that had recently caused some excitement amongst the residents at Mount Road, Mazagon, a present from the Nawab of Joonaghur to the Shah of Persia, was taken to the Prince's Dock on Monday for embarkation on the s. s. Khiva at about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A strong wooden gangway was placed between the ship and the wharf. The elephant was led up to it when he put one foot upon it, but immediately backed on to the wharf and nothing could induce him to cross it. At 3 p. m. the water in the dock having fallen by the ebb tide, so that the ship's dock was on level with the wharf, and the gangway on this occasion having been covered with green leaves, the elephant was again led up to it, with a man going before him with an open tin of biscuits, from which he kept feeding the elephant, when it quietly walked on board, and was at once secured with chains shackled on to its legs amidship before the bridge of the steamer.

DEATH OF MR. E. R. FREEBORN.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. Edwin R. Freeborn, which took place yesterday afternoon at his residence opposite the Tramway Stables at Colaba. Mr. Freeborn was in 1856-1858 connected with the Bombay Press, having been a reporter of the *Telegraph and Courier* Newspaper, then edited by Mr. George Craig. He afterwards entered Government Service as Actuary of the Government Savings' Bank, and was subsequently appointed Superintendent of the Public Debt Office. Leaving Government Service, he started the Western India Flour Mills, situated at Grant Road, which some years ago he sold to a joint stock company, of which he was the manager until the company went into liquidation. Mr. Freeborn was a member of the former Municipal Corporation, being on two or three occasions elected by the rate-payers of the Byculla Ward. He was long connected with Freemasonry in Bombay, and was a Past Master of Lodge "Rising Sun." He was Captain of the F Company of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles; and will be buried with military honours in the Sewree Cemetery this afternoon.

THE TRAMWAY PRIZES.—The following winning numbers are announced:—

Rs. 100 Prizes.	As.	Nos.
Green Line Down	1	C815017
Lavender Line Up	1	C424990
Rs. 10 Prizes.		
Green Line Down	2	C094801
Brown " "	"	C026611
Green " Up	1½	C138439
" " Down	"	C119424
Special " Up	"	C064742
Blue " "	"	C054300
Special " Up	1	C996867
Green " Down	"	C840901
Yellow " "	"	C839543
Green " Up	"	C839451
" " Down	"	C829435
Yellow " "	"	C825797
Special " "	½	C216176
Brown " Up	"	C024832
Blue " Down	"	C010082

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Two mill-hands, named Rama Suddoo and Rutna Sittaram, were removed to the J. J. Hospital from the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Mill at Tardeo, on Monday, suffering from severe injuries, sustained by being scalded by steam through the opening of one of the manhole doors of the boiler. The man Rama Suddoo died the same night. An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital. The evidence showed that deceased was a boiler cleaner in the Oriental Mill. At 7 o'clock on Monday morning he and Rutna Sittaram, another boiler cleaner, went to one of the boilers that was stopped for cleaning. They removed the bolts from the manhole cover, and slightly raised the cover before the steam was blown off; and the steam escaping from the partly open manhole cover, scalded both Rutna and the deceased. The deceased was scalded all over his body, and was suffering from shock when he was admitted into the hospital; where he never rallied, and died at 12-45 on Monday night. The verdict was:—"That the death of Rama Suddoo was caused by scalds which he had received by the escape of steam from a boiler, the cover of which he had helped to remove, not knowing that the steam had not been blown off."

THE "TRAVELLERS'" EFFERVESCING RESTORATIVE SALINE removes bile, headache, and languor. Relieves Sea-sickness. Agreeable and Cooling. Per bot. Re. 1. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

CLAIMS BY A BARMAID.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court before Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee, Third Judge, Miss Rebecca Goldenberg, a girl about 15 years of age, sought to recover from Mrs. E. Mysel, who keeps a restaurant and billiard-room in Meadow Street, a sum of Rs. 72, being the amount of her wages, and also for damages sustained by her wrongful dismissal from the defendant's service. Mr. Baboo Ramchunder appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Allan F. Turner represented the defendant. The plaintiff was in the defendant's service for upwards of six months, originally on a monthly salary Rs. 40 and her board. The defendant subsequently increased the salary to Rs 45. Towards the beginning of last month the plaintiff had offers of other engagements on a monthly salary of Rs 50 and Rs. 60, respectively, besides her board, which she had to decline as the defendant promised to increase her salary if she stayed in her service. Hardly a week had elapsed, when the defendant changed her mind and suddenly dismissed the plaintiff from her employ. The plaintiff had lost the previous offers, as she was so suddenly turned out of service in the middle of the month, and hence the proceedings.

Mr. Turner, on behalf of the defendant, represented that as the plaintiff was found irregular in attendance, his client had to dispense with the plaintiff's services.

Mr. Baboo Ramchunder, on the other hand, contended, that such could not have been the case, as on the defendant's own admission his client's salary was raised by the defendant from Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 only a month or two ago, but on the contrary, as a matter of fact, the defendant turned the plaintiff adrift because of the defendant having taken up another barmaid to suit her own ends.

His Honour, in disposing of the case, said that on the evidence it was clear that the defence of a dismissal for irregular attendence was an after-thought, for it was not assigned as a reason in the note sent to the plaintiff by the defendant requiring the plaintiff to discontinue attending her restaurant. Evidently the dismissal was wrongful, as it was in the middle of the month and without notice, the defendant having succeeded in securing the service of another barmaid. The Court, therefore passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with Court costs and certified professional costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice SCOTT and Mr. Justice K. T. TELANG.)

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE OF DEATH.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* CHANDA JIVA AND UMAR BAVA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Aston, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in October last, found the two accused guilty of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. Shantaram, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Goverdhanram for the first accused, and Mr. Lang and Mr. Shamrao Pandurang for the second accused.

It appeared that the two accused and one Khima Chagan were charged before Mr. Aston and a jury with having, on the 17th August last at Viramgaum, caused the death of a boy, named Harjivan Rajpal, by an act done with the intention of causing his death. The case for the prosecution showed that the boy Harjivan was at a fair at Viramgaum on the afternoon of the 17th August last in the company of the third prisoner, a Bania youth, aged about sixteen, and from there he was taken by the three accused on the pretext of being able to gamble more advantageously to a place on the way to the adjacent village, where the three prisoners, acting in concert, killed the boy by strangling him and throwing him into a well for the sake of his ornaments. But being hurried and afraid of disturbance, they took a gold necklace and armlet, but not a silver waist band, which was on the body when the corpse was discovered next day. The three prisoners then returned to the fair, and in the evening went together to Kattiawar, where they were traced and arrested at a fair in Gedia. The jury found the first and second accused in the case guilty of murder, and the Sessions Judge sentenced them to death. The third accused was acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Justice Scott, in disposing of the appeal, said: We see no reason to differ from the conclusion of guilt arrived at by a unanimous jury in this case after a very careful and moderate charge from the judge, who himself concurred in that conclusion. The direct evidence, which is very strong in itself, is confirmed and completed by the confession of Nos. 1 and 3, and there is no ground for supposing those confessions were extracted by illtreatment and therefore were not voluntary. As all three accused were tried jointly and for the same offence, and as the confessions substantially implicated No. 2 as well as those who confessed, they must, under section 30, be taken into consideration as against him also. They corroborate the main facts as established by strong independent evidence, and carry them to complete conviction, and nothing in them is inconsistent with these facts. Of course, these confessions, so far as they implicate the co-accused, must be taken with caution and do not possess high evidentiary value. But we think the judge erred on the side of caution in disregarding them altogether. The jury, however, found the independent facts so strong that they found the accused guilty, although the judge directed them to disregard the confessions as against No. 2. There is, in our opinion, no doubt No. 2 was present at the murder and continued subsequently in company with No. 1 until he was arrested; and the case against him was strengthened by the fact that he set up an *alibi* which he did not attempt to prove. But although we agree with the verdict of the jury, we think, under all the circumstances of the case, justice will be sufficiently satisfied if we alter the sentence of death to that of transportation for life in the case of both the accused.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

A LIFE CONVICT'S HEIRS.

WAGHJEE COOVERJEE *vs.* SAVAKSHA PESTONJEE NIRAMWALLA

THE plaintiff sought to recover the sum of Rs. 13,573-9-6 due to him with interest under a deed of assignment, dated 21st July 1888, of certain lands situated at Dadur belonging to the defendant, who was convicted of arson at the last Criminal Sessions and sentenced to transportation for life. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. M. H. Khan, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff prayed that, in default of payment of the principal sum with interest and costs of the suit, the right to redeem the mortgaged premises might be fore-closed, and the plaintiff be put into possession of the premises, with power to sell and apply the proceeds towards the liquidation of the debt, &c. He also asked that a receiver be appointed.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, mentioning that the defendant had been sentenced to transportation for life, said he had a wife and a son named Cowasjee, who was unemployed. They were willing to liquidate the debt, but required time for the purpose. They wanted six months, and they asked that, as heirs of the convict, they should be granted leave to sell the property mortgaged with the plaintiff either by public auction or by private contract. They objected to a sale of the property by the Official Assignee on account of the large commission which would have to be paid him. His lordship was asked to grant the time required, and to make an order empowering the receiver in the case to collect the rents up to the date of sale and that the Sheriff conduct the sale.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 13,555 with interest, ordering the amount to be paid within six months. In default, the property was to be sold by the Sheriff and the proceeds applied to the liquidation of the debt; the receiver to collect the rents until the sale of the property in default of payment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BATTERY ORDERS
By Major G. W. Roughton, Commandant,
Bombay Vol. Artillery.
Bombay, 11th December, 1889.

1. The following drills will take place this week at Head Quarters:—
To-day.—Proficiency class, at 6-30 p.m.
To-morrow.—Gun drill, at 6-30 p.m.
Friday, 13th.—Proficiency class, at 6-30 p.m.

2. The Signalling class will meet on Thursday and Saturday mornings, on the Esplanade in front of the University Clock Tower, at 7.

3. The class for Range finding will meet this morning in front of the University Clock Tower at 7.

4. There will be class-firing on the Coorla range on Friday morning. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time.)

5. On Saturday next, the 14th instant, the Battery will be parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground Fort for drill at the 9" and 12.5" R. M. L. Guns. Dress—Uniform and helmets without ball, badge, or chin-chain.

By Order,
J. SANDERS-SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjutant, Bo. V. A.

GYMKHANA CLOSED RACES.

THE following is the programme for this afternoon's races:—

FIRST RACE.—"Parli Stakes." 4 o'clock.

Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab, 11st 1lb, black and yellow, Mr Graham.

Mr Burder's b a p Moochal, 10st 2lb, black, yellow, yellow cap, Mr Allen.

Mr Faulkner's ch a p Old Boots, late Ginger, 11st 7lb, crimson and blue, Owner.

Mr Gordon's ro c b m Granite, 9st 11lb, light blue, black belt, Owner.

Mr Cobbold's g c b gel Acrobat, 10st 7lb, scarlet and black, Owner.

Mr Warden's g a p Good Idea, 9st 13lb, cerise and white, Mr. North.

Mr Steel's b a p Mehlat, 10st 7lb, rose, yellow sleeves, belt and cap, Owner.

SECOND RACE.—"Waler Selling Race," at 4-20.

Miss Lee and Munro's g w gel Master Jack, Rs. 800, 12st 10lb, peacock blue and gold, Mr Munro.

Mr Bentinck's b w gel The Growler, Rs. 550, 11st 4lb, dark blue, silver belt and cap, Owner.

Mr Brook's b w gel Camaron, Rs. 400, 10st 6lb, olive green, Mr Melton.

THIRD RACE.—"Arab Selling Race," at 4-40.

Mr Stiven's b a h Burman, Rs. 450, 10st 12lb, peacock blue and gold, Mr Graham.

Mr Schofield's g a h Elmswood, (late Grey Falconer), Rs. 400, 10st 6lb, dark and light blue, Mr Cobbold.

Mr Brook's b a h Joey, Rs. 450, 10st 10lb, olive green, Mr Melton.

Mr Todd's b a h The Cabman, Rs. 500, 11st, rose, yellow sleeves, belt and cap, Mr Cobbold.

FOURTH RACE—"Colaba Stakes," at 5 o'clock.

Mr Steel's ch a p Crawler, 10st 4lb, rose, yellow sleeves, belt and cap, Owner.

Mr Bankier's b a g The General, 11st, black and yellow and yellow cap, Mr North.

Mr Faulkner's g c b g Peter, 11st, crimson and blue, Owner.

Mr Graham's b a p Ferry, 10st 11lb, black and yellow, Owner.

Mr Cobbold's ch a p Loetus, 10st 6lb, scarlet and black, Owner.

Mr Cobbold's g c b g Acrobat, 10st 6lb, yellow and black, Mr Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—The "Dealer's Stakes."
Sulliman Dawood's g a p Albert, 8st 6lb, Abrahim.
Nayif bin Oda's g a p Koowaih, 8st 12lb, Shumkhi.
Mani Hoosein's g a p Jubrutala, 9st, Abdool Rahimon
Muyjed's g a p Mulhum, 8st 10lb, Salib.
Sheik Essa Curtis's b a p Sandow, 9st, Moorjan.
Mahomed Moohtab's b a p Sanad, 8st 10lb, Mahomed Sabir g a p Faris, 9st, Cassim.

An objection has been raised to Mr. Falkner's "Old Boots," the winner of "The Club Stakes" on Saturday.

The following were the drawings of last night:—

PARLI STAKES.

	Rs.
Value of lottery	200
Moochal	5
Good Idea	42
Granite	3
Old Boots (late Ginger)	21
Aftab	75
Acrobat	20
Mehlat	31

WALER SELLING RACE.

Value of lottery	200
Carnarvon	52
Growler	7
Master Jack	120

ARAB SELLING RACE.

Value of lottery	200
Elmswood	7
Cabman	3
Burmah	75
Joey	103

COLABA STAKES.

Value of Lottery	200
General	25
Peter	6
Acrobat	5
Coetwler	4
Laeus	60
Jerry	100

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE usual monthly meeting of the members of this Society took place on Thursday last, the 5th instant, Dr. D. Macdonald presiding.

The following new members were elected:—Dewan Bahadur Luxumanrao Jugoonath Vaidya, Mr. Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, Dr. H. S. G. Jayakar, Col. H. Powlett, Mr. H. J. P. Hargrave, M.I.C.E., and Dr. H. E. Drake-Brockman, F.Z.S.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, then acknowledged the following contributions to the Society's collections, *viz*:—

CONTRIBUTIONS DURING NOVEMBER.

Contributions.	Description.	Contributors.
2 Martens	From the Himalayas	Mr J. C. Anderson.
2 Owls (alive)	Strix javanica	Mr. S. W. Chart.
A quantity of fresh-water fish, &c.	From Raipore, C.P.	Mr. J. A. Betham.
A number of butterflies, snakes, and lizards.	From Simla	Mr. A. Newnham.
2 Porpoises (alive).	Neomeris kara-chiensis	Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S.
1 Snake (alive)	Zamenis diadema	Mr. D. Wilson.
1 Dhaman (alive)	Ptyas mucosus	Mr. Smith.
2 Large wasps nests	From Tansa	Mr. Shivlal Motiram, Khan Saheb
1 Python (alive)	Python molurus	Mr. E. L. Barton.

MINOR CONTRIBUTIONS.—From Mr. E. A. Corke, Lieut J. Devine, Miss M. Bapty, and Mr. Framjee N. Davur.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The Ethiopian and Oriental Representatives of the Mantidean Sub-family Vatidae; by J. Wood Mason, presented by the Author.

Buffon's Natural History, Vols. I. and II., presented by Mr. W. C Rowe.

A Monograph of Oriental Cicadidæ (W. L. Distant) presented by the Indian Museum.

Report on the Mineral Statistics of Victoria (Duncan Gillies), presented by the Author.

Notes on Indian Economic Entomology presented by the Authors.

PRESENT TO THE SOCIETY.

The honorary secretary stated that Mr. C. B. Lynch had very generously presented to the Society the large oil painting of Tigers by Mr. R. A. Sterndale, which he (Mr. Lynch) had recently purchased from the executors of the late Mr. W. J. Best.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Lynch for his munificent donation.

CHIN-LUSHAI EXPEDITION.

The honorary secretary also mentioned that Captain Chase, of the 20th Bombay Pioneers, had kindly volunteered to collect any specimens which he could obtain for this Society during the regiment's stay in the Chin-Lushai District.

A TRIP TO AUSTRALIA.

Dr. K. R. Kirtikar then read the first part of an interesting paper, entitled "An Indian Naturalist's Trip to Australia," which was illustrated by the various botanical specimens, &c., which he had brought with him from Australia. The first part of this paper appears in the Society's Journal No. 3 of Vol IV. now being distributed amongst the members.

A DISPUTED CONSIGNMENT TRANSACTION.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court Mr. W. E. Hart, the Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit of Owen and Okell *vs.* Rahimtoola Khalakdina and others. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs Little, Frere, Smith, and Nicholson, represented the third defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: I must, therefore, hold that the plaintiffs are entitled to maintain this suit against the defendants, and my judgment will be against them all for Rs. 921-1-9 and costs, and I certify their professional costs Rs. 51 to be paid by the third defendant. But as Mr. Nicholson stated that there were several or similar suits pending between the parties in which he relied on the same defence under section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code, as to which he wished to have a case stated for the opinion of the High Court, if my decision were against him, the present judgment will be subject to such opinion on the question whether this suit is barred by section 43 of the Civil Procedure Code provided the third defendant deposit the amount of of this judgment and costs, and a further sum of Rs. 50 to cover the costs of reference, within a week from this date. Proceedings in the other suits which depend on the decision of this can be stayed on the same terms as to deposit.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, Dec. 10.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and—that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thached or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 16th May to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·081	+ ·026	— ·029	W	3	51·2	77·1	48·1	—0·8	34	...	...	...	—0·10a
Agra	30·094	+ ·040	— ·031	W	4	51·3	80·1	44·6	—4·4	46	...	...	...	...a
Allahabad	30·054	+ ·009	— ·051	W N W	8	51·1	75·5	41·6	—6·3	60	...	...	0·01	—0·22a
Jhansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacobabad	30·021	— ·054	— ·073	N W	4	57·5	84·5	46·1	+0·6	35	...	...	...	...a
Karachi	30·030	— ·063	— ·067	N N E	6	55·0	83·6	51·1	—6·6	49	...	...	0·03	+0·03a
Ajmere	30·170	— ·010	— ·026	Calm	1	40·6	77·7	38·9	—5·3	61	...	...	...	—0·07b
Deesa	30·049	— ·023	— ·044	E N E	8	57·2	87·7	50·4	—1·2	24	...	...	...	—0·08a
Rajkot	30·025	— ·037	— ·053	N N W	4	61·5	84·9	47·0	—5·7	30	...	...	...	—0·35a
Neemuch	30·098	— ·039	— ·040	Calm	1	58·2	78·7	42·9	—6·0	48	...	...	...	—0·10a
Indore	30·118	+ ·010	— ·003	Calm	1	55·4	77·1	42·2	—6·5	52	...	...	...	—0·41a
Saugor	30·070	+ ·012	— ·070	S W	4	54·2	77·3	47·0	—4·0	37	...	...	...	—0·58
Jubbulpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoshangabad	30·104	— ·010	— ·049	Calm	2	4·99	79·3	44·8	—5·2	66	...	...	...	—0·45
Khandva	30·085	+ ·006	— ·010	N E	2	57·8	82·2	44·5	—3·2	49	...	...	...	—0·50a
Raipur	30·049	+ ·002	— ·042	W N W	3	56·2	80·5	48·9	—4·9	61	...	...	0·01	—0·61
Nagpur	30·075	+ ·012	— ·021	N	4	59·1	81·7	49·7	—4·3	47	...	...	...	—0·86
Amraoti	30·061	— ·008	— ·017	E N E	5	66·7	83·7	56·9	+1·6	40	...	...	...	—0·78
Akola	30·074	— ·001	— ·027	Calm	3	55·4	84·0	45·7	—3·9	61	...	...	...	—0·90
Surat	30·006	— ·028	— ·032	N E	F	59·5	87·5	53·1	—3·1	68	1	...	...	—0·18c
Malegaon	30·066	— ·017	— ·037	W S W	3	60·9	85·9	47·5	—1·9	42	...	...	...	—0·76a
Bombay	29·961	— ·028	— ·052	E N E	9	70·3	83·3	66·0	—3·7	80	...	...	...	—0·58a
Poona	30·059	— ·037	— ·030	Calm	4	62·1	85·9	50·4	—3·4	53	...	...	...	—1·29a
Sholapur	30·032	— ·016	— ·019	E	6	68·7	88·7	56·6	—0·7	41	...	...	...	—1·07a
Ratnagiri	29·936	— ·034	— ·034	N E	5	82·8	91·9	65·4	—1·9	35	...	...	...	—0·51a
Belgaum	29·968	— ·035	— ·033	E	1	68·3	85·3	54·0	—4·5	48	...	...	0·34	—1·52a
Goa	29·940	— ·050	...	E	2	75·0	82·0	73·0	...	95	...	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	29·933	— ·022	— ·045	N E	2	67·5	89·3	64·5	—2·3	81	...	...	...	—2·87a
Mangalore	29·950	— ·003	— ·028	E	3	73·9	89·3	69·9	—1·4	72	...	...	0·34	—3·21
Calicut	29·931	— ·021	— ·039	E N E	5	73·6	87·8	69·1	...	80	...	...	1·70	—4·31a
Cochin	29·940	— ·008	— ·014	E	M	76·9	89·3	70·6	—2·6	67	...	...	6·59	—1·69a
Bangalore	30·023	— ·032	— ·023	N N E	2	...	80·8	56·9	—2·1	...	8	...	0·15	—3·78c
Secunderabad	30·019	— ·040	— ·057	Calm	3	65·5	85·7	54·1	—2·6	31	...	...	0·30	—1·62a
Masulipatam	30·000	— ·013	— ·020	N N E	3	69·8	83·6	63·6	—3·4	68	...	...	2·28	—5·47a
Bellary	30·014	— ·036	— ·022	E	2	70·6	87·0	59·9	—1·3	67	...	...	0·66	—1·63a
Cuddapah	29·995	— ·026	...	S E	...	72·8	87·1	66·0	...	76	...	...	2·35	—3·45a
Madras	29·921	— ·074	— ·083	N	7	75·8	86·3	71·2	+1·2	80	3	...	5·47	—14·04
Coimbatore	29·997	— ·017	— ·029	Calm	3	69·5	86·3	67·3	+0·4	85	3	...	1·33	—3·39c
Trichinopoly	29·983	— ·021	— ·013	N	6	74·8	89·1	67·8	—1·2	74	...	...	1·71	—4·86
Negapatam	29·941	— ·032	— ·031	N N W	7	74·3	83·5	72·3	+0·4	86	6	...	4·88	—16·30d
Colombo	29·901	— ·018	— ·056	N E	6	82·0	87·5	70·5	...	67	2	0·02	11·74	—3·82c

In column Wind rate per hour, L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy.
a Fine clear weather. *b* Hoar-frost during night. *c* Fine weather with passing clouds. *d* Clouds low moving rapidly with scuds.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has increased to a very small amount in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Central India, and in the Central Provinces, but has decreased elsewhere. The fall has been brisk in Sind, and rapid at Madras, and generally moderate in all other districts. Pressure distribution has not altered much since yesterday, and the barometer is very high in Rajputana and low in Ceylon. The isobars indicate the probable existence of a barometric depression off the Coromandel Coast to the south-eastwards of Madras. The columns of barometric abnormals show that pressure is below the normal over the whole country, and the deficiency appears comparatively great at Karachi and Madras. The winds are generally northerly and westerly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and also locally at Malegaon, Nagpur, Madras and Negapatam. In all other districts they continue to blow from north-east. The wind velocities of the past twenty-four hours were above the average at Negapatam, Madras, Deesa, and Allahabad, about the average at Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Bombay, Amraoti, Akola, Nagpur, and at stations in the Punjab, and the North-West Provinces. This morning's observations show that winds are moderately increasing at several of the reporting stations. The maximum temperature has been above the average at all the stations except at Jacobabad, Ajmere, Allahabad, Bombay and Indore. The highest maximum temperature exceeding 90° was recorded at Ratnagiri (92°.) With the exception of a few unimportant local c ses, the night temperature is generally below the mean of the season all over the country. The mean temperature has not altered much since yesterday except ar Jacobabad where a rise of 6° has taken place, and at Allahabad where a fall of 5° has occurred. Humidity appears to be increasing at a few stations, and the skies are cloudy in Mysore and south of the Peninsula. No rain has fallen anywhere since yesterday except at Colombo. Fine clear weather prevails generally all over the country except off the Coromandel Coast, where it appears unsettled.

E. DOWSON,
for Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Sculptor, 850 tons, Captain J T Cronin, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Glenochil, 1,580 tons, Captain R Hay, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber. She is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham & Co.

THE s s Durham, 2,130 tons, Captain John Mathews, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum via Port Said and Suez with 1,10,030 cases of kerosine oil. She is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE s s Maple Branch, 1,735 tons, Captain A Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from London via Karachi with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs Wyllie, Captain and Mrs Meade, 2 infants and nurse, Major Paterson, Mr Gibbs, and Seth Wishundass, and 553 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Apollo	2054	Morgan	A	F Muir & Co.
" City of Carthage	1716	Frame	B	Sir C Forbes & Co.
" Calder	400	Fairweather	C	B & P S N Co.
" Badsworth	1272	Simpson	E	K Nixon & Co.
" Amigo	771	Bruhn	K	Thowing & Co.
" Algoma	1892	Murray	M	K. Nixon & Co.
" Labourdonnais	1274	Sibilet	O	A Semion.
" M. Branch	1735	Anderson	P	J Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Eden Hall	2173	Jones	1	E Bates & Co.
" Singapore	2131	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
" Teheran	1670	Sams	5	P & O Co.
" Imperator	2440	Egger	7	A H L S N Co.
" Busheer	539	Simpson	9	B I S N Co.
" Melpomene	1943	Perini	8	A H L S N Co
" Merton Hall	2552	Hughes	12	Edward Bates & Co.
" Cuba	1301	Agnew	12	K Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Durham (s)	Mathews	Batoum, Oct 21.
	Karagola (s)	Gimblett	Karachi.
	Glenochil (s)	Hay	Rangoon, Nov 29.
	Maple Branch (s)	Anderson	London, Oct 28.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Kilwa (s)	Shepherd	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:
Steamer Imperatrix, for Trieste, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

The steamer Sculptor, Capt. Cronin, cleared yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cuba s—250 boxes pale soap, K Allibhoy; 50 packages disinfecting powder, M Amersey; 250 boxes bar soap, E H Allarukhia; 8 cases bacon and ham, Rustomjee Dorabji Subedar

City of Carthage s—20 cases whisky, and 20 cases stout, P C Shroff Sons.

Merton Hall s—50 cases soap, N Chandabhoy.

FROM GLASGOW.

Cuba s—100 packages disinfecting liquids, M Amersey.

Arabic s—1 butt whisky, Phillips and Co.

City of Carthage s—150 hogsheads ale and 10 hogshead stout, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 25 cases gingerwine, and 20 cases whisky and 20 cases rums, P C Shroff and Sons.

FROM LONDON.

Oriental s—6 cases tobacco, 4 cases oilmanstores 12 cases, and E Russooljee; 3 cases currant, 2 cases ham and bacon and 40 packages stationery, &c., B J Buxey and Co; 7 cases cheese and ham, and 350 barrels cemen, C H B Forbes and Co; 11 cases provision, &c, Geo R Purvis and Son; 2 cases medicine, B Cullianjee; 17 cases bacon, cheese and ham, Phillips and Co; 14 cases ham, bacon and 32 packages candles, &c., B J Buxey and Co; 50 casks algerine dye, C Ramjee; 4 cases brandy and 3 cases whisky, Sorabshah and Co.

Ganges s—5 cases whisky, William Bell and Co.

Thames s—2 cases confectionery, E Sulemanji; 10 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

FROM HULL.

Apollo s—75 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumsudin.

FROM ANTWERP.

Atrato s—1 hogshead rectified spirit, E Bejonji.

FROM VENICE.

Ganges s—5 cases soap, The Karachi Trading Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Carthage s—750 cwts cotton seeds, Warden and Co; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Merton Hall s—50 bales wool, S Gopaljee; 49 bales wool, R Amirchund; 100 bales wool, M M Cograny; 3 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 90 bales wool, Mottee Jaitha; 21 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 38 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool, Nursey Khutao; 85 bales wool, Jadhowji Khimjee; 6,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 65 bales wool, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 48 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollums, A Khimjee; 27 bales wool, Dewjee Hurry; 55 bales wool, T Thakoordass.

FOR LONDON.

Coromandel s—200 cwts coir yarn, Damodher Dewchund; 440 cwts coir fibre, Ramdass Damodher; 1 bale cotton, The Bombay Co; 1 bale woollen carpets, Ewart Latham and Co; 42 cwts fishmaws, H Rehimtoolabhoy and Co; 3 bales waste silk, P Dulabram; 200 cwts olibanum, A Coorpal; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 27 bales goat skins, Esmall Gool Mahomed; 14 bales goat skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales hides, B Boga; 10 cwts ivory and 1 case tortoise shell, Ebram Passiam and Co; 9 bales goat skin, S G Shirazee; 94½ cwts gum, Wallji Poonji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Labourdonnais s—32,670 tolas silver coins, Rs. 40,000, The Comptoir de Escompte de Paris.

FOR HULL.

Apollo s—2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Algoma s—300 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—1,999½ cwts linseed, Tod Durant and Co; 995 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 455 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 550 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Apollo s—35 cases and 1 barrel Indian condiments, D Bhikhaji Khan and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Badsworth s—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 250 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, J C Bushby and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—715 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Coromandel s—300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Imperator s—1,000 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—274 bales cotton, R Luckmidas; 200 bales cotton, M Mackenzie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—43 cwts sharkfins, H Rehimtulabhoy and Co; 8½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 90 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 351 cwts raisin, Currimbhoy Ebram; 100 bales twist, N J Aba.

Amigo s—31 cwts cloves, Ebram Passiani and Co; 337½ cwts raisin, H A Esmall and Co; 1,000 cwts onion, The Onion Co.

Melpomene s—15 cwts mowra flowers, J Norowjee Cooper; 400 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 61 bales twist, Currimbhy Ebram; 250 cwts onion, Allana Moosa.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—100 bales twist, Thos. J Hill and Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FANCY WOOLLEN CLOTH.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

15 cases superior fancy woollen cloth, consisting of all wool mixed colour coatings diamond Satara cloth, black twilled coatings, blue and grey naps, coloured check coatings, bird's eye coating, all-wool black and blue twill coating, coloured Venetian, colored corkscrew check and stripe coating, Japanese coating, &c.

The pieces, which are from 10 to 20 yards in length, will be sold singly to suit all buyers, and are on view.

SALE of handsome Arab Horses at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Stables of Shaik Essa bin Curtas, Bellasis Road—

A number of handsome fresh Arab horses, consisting of hunters, chargers, and hacks.

SALE OF BURNT AND DAMAGED STORES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tamarind Lane, Fort, below the offices of Messrs Morarjee Gocuidas and Co, by order and on account of the concerned—

A quantity of stores burnt and damaged by fire at the shop of Messrs P. M. Mody and Co., consisting of iron pumps, platform scales, stocks and dies, scale beams and chains, chaff-cutting machines, gram-crushing machines, iron wheels, screw jacks, reversing jacks, 1, 2, 3 and 4 sheave blocks, iron and brass weights, smiths' forge, iron rivets, galvanized brackets, iron wire and ropes' canvas hose, spring balance, steam indicators, carpenters' and smiths' chisels, drilling machines, brass bell, iron shackles, iron bars and pipes, strapped iron packings, iron stoves, iron safes, circular saws, indiarubber sheets, leather belting, paint oil, &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 12 Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne, also a semi-grand pianoforte by Baur, Strasbourg, a handsome canoe-shaped open carriage, Singer's sewing machine on stand, rich table ornaments, handsome flower vases, Hink's table and hanging kerosine-oil lamps, pictures, carpets, &c., the property of G. C. GILDER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view from to-morrow.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, together with a Ginning Factory and the Machinery, Appurtenances and Stores belonging thereto situate, lying and being at the village of Bhiral Talpad, Babriawad, in the Native State of Joonagud.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, at the request of the mortgagee, Thucker Jaithabhai Naronjee, on the 8th day of January 1890, at their Auction Rooms in Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Thucker Jeewun Dayal, the undermentioned property, under a power of sale, contained in a deed of mortgage, dated the 16th day of July, 1888, and made between the said Thucker Jeewan Dayal of the one part and the said Thucker Jaithabhai Naronjee of the other part.

All that piece of leasehold land, together with the ginning factory, and all buildings, fixtures, plants machinery, and all appendages and appurtenances thereto a measuring ten biggas or thereabouts, registered under No. and situate in the village of Bhiral Talpad, Babriawad, in Junagud Talooka, and together with coals, oil, and other sundry goods, lying in and about the said mill premises, and bounded as follows:—On the east by batty ground or field of Shri Jaitha Bhojraj, on the west by the Adalut of Nawab of Joonagud, on the north by the property of Nawab of Joonagud, and on the south by public passage, and which said hereditaments and premises and ginning factories are now in the possession of the said Jaithabhai Naronjee as mortgagee thereof.

Any intending purchaser will be at liberty to inspect the said land, premises and ginning factory, machinery, &c., on obtaining permission note from Jethabhai Naronjee, which will be given on application to the undersigned.

Conditions of sale and particulars regarding the said sale and the said property, can be had on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, December 11, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Gowalia Tank Road, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Gangjee Veerjee and Co., closing up his G. Tank establishment, consisting of blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture of the latest design, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glass ware, very handsome Satsuma and Kanga flower vases, rich table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, pieces of rich plush and chintz for lining table and hanging kerosine lamps, and many other sundry articles.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Middle Altamont," Cumballa Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship by "Wimbridge" and "John Roberts," best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and oleographs, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, in very good order, a handsome English-built four-wheeled dog-cart nearly new, a collection of choice plants, &c, the property of A. LESLIE, Esq.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 10 Medow Street, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, an invoice of bentwood furniture consisting of chairs of various kinds, couches, rocking and office chairs, bedsteads, child's table and chair, rockers, &c.

Also the property of a gentleman, consisting of household furniture, such as chairs, couches, sofas, dining and drawing-room chairs, brass bedsteads, carpets, lamps, &c. &c.

The above is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co, will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 pair of handsome black Arab horses, 14-, 6½ and 7½ years old, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong country-bred pony, 12-, 9 years old, very quiet and fast.
1 handsome strong E. B. glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 strong palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 Bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chestnut Arab Galloway.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Love Lane, Byculla, in the bungalow lately in the occupation of Mr. Premchand Roychand, by order of the trustees, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved F. P. household furniture, 1, 2, 4, and 8-lights hanging Argand lamps, 2 and 4-light wall shades, handsome large velvet and Brussels carpets, handsome open-carved large screens, handsome large clocks by "James McCabe" and other well-known makers, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, first-rate pictures and oleographs, large size globe lamps, garden benches and chairs, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Auction Sale of Lost Luggage and unclaimed articles at the G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the abovementioned place.—A quantity of lost luggage and unclaimed articles.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW MODY BAY.

Under instructions from the Honourable Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Knight, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account and risk of the mortgagor Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwalla, all the right, title, estate, and interest of the said mortgagee, in

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the Mody Bay Port Trust estate, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 472 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, chawl or buildings thereon and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the north by Cabinet Street, on or towards the south by Cochin Street, on or towards the east by land in the occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, and on or towards the west by land in the occupation of the Municipality, which said land is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8180, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. Street No. and was formerly in the occupation of the said Trustees, and is now in the occupation of Muncherjee Merwanjee Narelwala, the mortgagor, and his tenants.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, December 11, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIENTAL COINS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, a valuable collection of Oriental coins, comprising coins of the Khalifs, and of the various early Mahomedan dynasties of Asia and Egypt, Mongols, Othmanli, Parthian, Sassaman, Armenian, Persian, Indo-Scythic, Hindu, Sultans, and Emperors of Delhi, mohurs, Greek, Roman, Colonial and others.

Catalogues to be had on application.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, December 11, 1889.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIFTH INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

CARDS of ADMISSION as Visitors to the Congress will be issued to Ladies and Gentlemen, on application to the President of the Reception Committee, or the undersigned, on or before the 15th December, as far as space will permit.

DINSHAW EDULJI WACHA,
Secretary, Reception Committee.
37, Hornby Row, Bombay, 30th Nov. 1889.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.M.,
SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN AND AURAL SURGEON.
Late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Ear Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women, London,
CAN BE CONSULTED FOR
DISEASES OF THE
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT,
From 3 to 5 p.m.
10, CHURCH GATE STREET.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.
ON THE WAY TO KHUNDALLA.
Will be opened on 20th December, 1889.
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

IS a First-class Hotel and is splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

CLEARANCE OF BEST PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.

WE are offering a splendid Stock of all kinds of Plated Ware and Cutlery, consisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Cruet Stands, etc., etc., at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., Ld.,
18, MARINE STREET.

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SURGEON DENTIST.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.
These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to
NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES.
Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done

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DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR SUPPLYING
FEMALE MEDICAL AID AND INSTRUCTION TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Members and Friends of the above Association will be held at the Town Hall on
WEDNESDAY, 11th December 1889,
AT 5 P.M.,
to receive the Report of the Executive Committee for the year ending 30th November 1889.
H. E. THE RIGHT HON'BLE LORD REAY, LL.D., G.C.I.E.,
has kindly consented to preside on the above occasion.
By order of the Committee,
H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.

THE undersigned begs to inform his numerous Patrons, Constituents and the public, that he has quite recently received the following goods of the best quality. Suits made at a short notice, and a perfect fit guaranteed. Prices are exceptionally cheap to suit everybody.

	Rs. Rs.	
Gent's Cashmere Coat and Trousers	15 to 25	per Suit.
Do. Tweed Coat and Trousers	12 to 15	"
Do. Dark Blue and Black Serge Coat and Trousers	15 to 18	"
Do. Best do. do. Coating, Coat and Cashmere Trousers	25 to 30	"
Do. do. do. do. Morning Coat, Vest and Cashmere Trousers	35 to 40	"
Do. do. Black Broadcloth Dress, Suits complete	50 to 80	each
Do. do. Cricketing White Flannel Suits	20 to 25	"
Do. do. Cotton Check Suits	10 to 12	"
Do. Tweed Ulsters for Cold Weather.	20 to 25	"
Do. Black Felt Hats, light in weight.	6 to 7	"
Do. Neckties of different colors and fashions	As. 8 to 1	"
Do. Best Linen Collars of latest different fashions	4 to 5	per dozen
Do. Best Merino Socks	8 to 12	"
Do. Railway Rugs	10 to 15	"
Do. Boots and Shoes of different kinds, durable, lasting, elegant and serviceable, combined with cheapness.		

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow Street, Fort.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9.

SILVER continues its upward movement, a further advance of ⅛d. having taken place in the metal yesterday in London, bringing the quotation up to 44d. per oz. Rupee Securities were also higher to the extent of 1-16 in Fours, at £69⅜ and 3-16 in 4½ per cents. at £72¼. Consols were unaltered at 97⅝. Indian Sterling Loan was ½ per cent. higher, at 107½. Money continues to become rather easier in London, a further reduction of ⅛ per cent. being reported in the rate of discount both on short London Bills and six months' sight Bank Paper, at 3⅝ and 3⅜, respectively. In Paris, French Rentes were ¼ per cent. higher, at 88, Exchange in London had advanced slightly, say, to fcs 25·23½.

The Wheat and Seed markets were unaltered. The Sheep Skin sales closed in London yesterday with a firm feeling, and prices 1d. to 1½d. per lb., higher, the total quantity of 740,000 bales offered having found buyers.

Cotton in Liverpool closed steady last evening, the day's sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats. 5 9-16d. per lb. was still the price of Mid.-American, and other spot quotations were unchanged excepting those for "Fully Good Fair" and "Good" Tinnevelly, which were ⅛d. and 1-16d. lower, respectively. American Arrivals were 1-16d. higher in all positions. The day's Imports were 23,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

In New York, 10½ was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but March Futures were four points higher at 10-25 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 48,000 bales, making the total from the beginning of the season compare as follows with the figures for the preceding two years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	48,000	49,000	32,000
Two days' do. ...	85,000	89,000	74,000
Since 1st Sept.	3,425,000	2,940,000	3,439,000

The demand which was felt in our local market for the staple yesterday has a good deal subsided to-day, and only a moderate business has transpired; but the feeling has been steady, and prices are unaltered all round. New Julgaum has again most attracted the attention of buyers, and has been taken to the extent of about 1,000 bales at Rs. 205-5½; Bengals have changed hands in smaller quantities at Rs. 176 to Rs. 194; and a few hundred bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 197-7½ per candy. A contract in "Fully Good" Khangaum, for February delivery, is reported at Rs. 215 per candy.

WHEAT has become very quiet in presence of the disappearance of enquiry to any extent for export, and only a small business has transpired to-day; but dealers maintain their previous quotations for all kinds.

SEEDS are steady in tone and unchanged in value; but the business reported to-day has been only on a moderate scale.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	10,612	bales.
Wheat	40,796	cwt.
Linseed	6,798	"
Rapeseed	5,019	"
Gingelly	18,422	"
Ground Nuts	792	"
Castor Seed	954	"

FREIGHTS are steady. Business has been done to-day for Marseilles, December-January shipment of light Seeds at 18s. 9d. to 20s. per ton. Cotton has been booked for Trieste and Venice for January to June shipment at Rs. 16½ to Rs. 16⅞ per ton. Business is also reported for Hull at 22s. 6d., for this month's shipment of bonemeal. For London, immediate shipment, Wheat has been taken at 16s. 3d. per ton, old scale.

EXCHANGE has been quiet at this morning's opening quotations, and we cannot call the market strong thereat. A fair amount of Merchant's Bills have come out at 1s. 5¼d. for ready and forward delivery, for three months' sight Credits, this rate having been available up to the end of February; but business generally has been dull, with small demand for remittance. We quote:—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 4 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	...1s. 5d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 5¼d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...1·80½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining, and the cash rate for Fours, after opening at 98⅝, receded to 98 9-16d., the Calcutta price having been wired as 98½ to 9-16. For the next account there have been sellers at 98⅝, and buyers for the February settlement at 98⅝. For the other Paper 102½ is still quoted, nominal.

SHARES have been quieter on the whole to-day, but the tendency of Cotton Mill scrip generally is still downward, and a decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is reported in several cases at our quotations. Indian Fire shares are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 1,025 per share.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, DEC. 10.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's s.s. Elektra left this evening for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	4 9-16
The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 1½
8¼ " "	6 4
40s Mule Twist	9½
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight ...	1s. 4 11-16d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅝
per cent. French Rentes	88
4 per cent. Rupee paper	69⅜d.
4½ per cent. "	72¼d.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
Bar Silver	44d. per oz

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DEC. 9.

10 p.m.	72·2

TUESDAY, DEC. 10.

6 a.m.	68·5
10 a.m.	75·2
2 p.m.	83·2
4 p.m.	80·2

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 10th Dec. 1889.

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission.* Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	10	6	35	...	47
Suez	10	6	38	1	33

* Difference in longitude allowed for.

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 10th Dec. 1889.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	...	2
" Kurrachee	...	10	...	1
" Madras	...	31	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Dec. 10.—Barometer has risen slowly over Eastern Punjaub, the North-West Provinces, Bengal, the head of the Bay, Arrakan, and Assam, and fallen elsewhere. It is briskly to rapidly in the North-West Frontier. High pressure area is now travelling south-eastward towards the Central Provinces, and low pressure area is developing over the Indus Valley, otherwise the distribution is unchanged. Southerly to easterly winds are reported from parts of the Punjaub, but elsewhere the directions are unchanged. Temperature is generally fallen, except in Burma and Indus Valley, and the mean temperature is below the normal except in Madras. Slight shower of rain is reported in Colombo and none elsewhere. The sky is cloudy at Murree and at Negapatam. Some clouds are moving rapidly.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FREEBORN—December 10, at Colaba Causeway, Edwin Richard Freeborn, aged 62.—Funeral will leave at 3-30 o'clock, arriving at Sewree Cemetry at 5 o'clock this afternoon. Friends will please accept this intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—December 4, at Meerut, the wife of Captain F Beddy, 5th R I Lancers, of a daughter.
WARMINGTON—December , at Nagpur, C P, the wife of H W Warmington, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

VOSE—DEATKER—December 4, at the Methodist Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Dennis Osborne, D D, assisted by the Rev J W Waugh, D D, James DePennington Vose, to Gertrude Elsie, eldest daughter of Mr J F Deatker, Registrar, P W D, Secretariat, N-W P and Oude.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1889.

THE Committee appointed by Government to inquire into the sanitary condition of the Marine Lines, has sent in a report recommending that steps should be immediately taken to deal with the admitted evils which have been a subject of unavailing complaint for years past. In the Resolution of Government upon the proposals of the Extension Committee the sweeping recommendations for the removal of all existing buildings (except the four permanent quarters recently built) and the erection in their place of 141 new upper-storied residences in the midst of gardens on the space between the Queen's Road and the Esplanade have, as was foreshadowed in Lord Reay's minute, been accepted, and steps will be immediately taken with a view to the realisation of that comprehensive scheme. Were it not for the *longum intervallum* between the most promising resolutions ever fashioned and the eventual performance, it might be supposed that the discreditable and insanitary condition of things prevailing in the Marine Lines would now be near its term. The Report of the Marine Lines Committee deals with things as they are, and as they will remain for some time to come, if reform be deferred until the great transformation contemplated and recommended by the Extension Committee has been effected. The Committee appointed in August last by Government to report on the insanitary condition of the Marine Lines, consisted of Mr. T. D. Little, C. E.; Dr. C. W. MacRury, the Sanitary Commissioner; and Dr. Henry Cook. Mr. J. W. Smith was nominated a member by the Corporation. Most of the houses, if such they can be called, which cumber the ground in that residential quarter are mere wattle and dab, built on the earth without plinths. They are roofed with palm-leaves, the rain from which in the monsoon soddens the ground on which the huts are erected. The level is very low, there being scarcely any fall toward the sea; even if it were more considerable the Queen's Road and the Railway would retain the water in the waterlogged soil. It is not to be wondered at that complaints have been loud and deep of the insanitary condition of residences of this class provided for the officers of Government, Military and Civil. The drainage arrangements are as a matter of course quite in keeping with the huts. Such drains as exist are defective to a degree, and there is scarcely any fall to the Municipal sewer pipe passing under the roadway. The malodorous vapours thence arising have been the source of a good deal of illness, and of much alarm and disgust. The Committee fully acknowledge that the evil smells and deleterious gases which have made their presence so disagreeably felt are in great part due to the unsatisfactory state of things connected with the existing bungalows. They recommend that the structures should be removed and replaced by properly-built dwellings provided with suitable drainage. As a measure of immediate relief the removal of the superabundant vegetation behind which most of the badly-drained and ill-ventilated abodes are shame-facedly hidden is recommended. There can be no question that the overgrowth of trees and large shrubs constitutes a serious aggravation of the other insanitary conditions by keeping out the revivifying seabreeze and retaining the superfluous moisture about buildings which are themselves composed of half-decayed vegetable matter mixed with clay and cowdung. This habit of smothering up houses in a dense mass of foliage is frequently resorted to in India with a view to exclude the direct rays of the sun and obtain a welcome shade. But the practice can easily be carried too far. It is highly dangerous to limit the ventilation and thus give free play to noxious emanations. Even in England it is found necessary to lay down the rule that no tree shall be permitted to grow within its own length of the house—a limit which ensures the free access of air and light, both of which are essential to health. In India the reckless watering of malees who are never satisfied till they have thoroughly saturated the ground in which there is anything to grow, renders it especially dangerous to allow the free growth of plants and flowers close up to, and even within, the verandahs. This is a fruitful though unsuspected source of fever. On Malabar Hill the practice largely prevails, but the temptation to indulge in it should be steadily resisted; it is one which is largely answerable for the disagreeable fact that the sea-surrounded hill in question compares unfavourably in the bills of mortality with the comparatively treeless and shrubless Fort.

So much for the defective construction of the present Marine Lines residences, in one of which the Naval Commander-in-Chief on the Indian stations, in another the Brigade-General are expected to reside when in Bombay. The condition of the Municipal pipe sewer with which such drainage as exists is connected, is some two thousand five hundred yards in length, with man-holes at regular intervals. This pipe was found to be tapped by the roots of the trees growing on either side of the road, and being thus blocked leaked into the subsoil. The trees were however only one source of the mischief. As we have stated on a former occasion the overtasking of the pumps at Love Grove station resulted in a partial breakdown. The pumps were unable to cope with the quantity of sewage taken to Love Grove by the main drain which became silted up near the mouth to a depth of four feet. Naturally this constriction of the area of discharge bunded back the sewage even as far distant as the Marine Lines, reduced the flow and consequently increased the tendency to deposit solid matter in the drains. Additional pumps have been ordered to meet this difficulty, and discharge the contents of the main drain into the sea. Whether the drains are to any considerable extent silted up far back from the outfall is not as yet quite clear. That there is some deposit is not doubted and in fact it can not be avoided while the drainage system is incomplete, and the scouring flow necessary to keep the drains reasonably clean cannot be obtained. This aspect of the case we have again and again insisted upon; as long as the drainage system is applied piece-meal it must disappoint those who expect half of a machine to work as satisfactorily as one complete in all its parts. The whole principle of the drainage system is to lead the storm water into the flat-bottomed drains of old construction, and put the sewage and sullage into the new ovoid drains. As matters are now only a portion of the new system of drains has been constructed and placed in communication with the main drain. The latter is consequently inadequately scoured, not having as yet anything approaching the full quantity of liquid matter which it is designed to carry to Love Grove. There is inevitably a tendency to deposit solid matter and near the outfall this matter has actually accumulated to the depth of four feet. While the new system of ovoid sewers is disastrously incomplete, at least half their proper work is done in a fashion by the flat-bottomed drains. These during the rains bring to the pumping station such portion of sewage matter as has not been deposited in the reservoir at Mahaluxmee. The Report of the Committee recommends that the drainage system which was decided upon more than ten years ago, should be completed and brought into operation without further delay. This is what we have urged repeatedly, and it is to be hoped that at length the city is within a reasonable distance of some practical return for the twenty-two lakhs expended on a bit by bit construction of a system which until it is complete cannot possibly do what it was designed to do. This is the comprehensive remedy for a growing and well nigh intolerable evil, threatening the health and reputation of the city. The whole population suffers when the main drain becomes sluggish, and allows the sediment which it carries to sink to the bottom instead of carrying it on to the sea. The one remedy for this malady is to fill the main drain by completing the drainage system intended to connect with it, and thus give it the necessary scour. The flat-bottomed drains assigned for the discharge of storm water will then be reserved for their proper task.

THE Strike Mania is spreading like the influenza, and creates even more alarm. Manchester is in darkness through the strike of the stokers in the gasworks because non-Unionists have not been dismissed, and the South Metropolitan Gas Company in London is preparing against a similar calamity by laying in a store of provisions and erecting lodgings within their own walls, so that the "blacklegs" may stoke under the conditions of a state of siege undisturbed by the indignation of those who may be strikers in more respects than one. The prospect is dark indeed for those to whom artificial light has become a necessity of life. In Manchester the stock of candles and oil has given out under the unwonted demand, and not only the streets but the shops and the houses of the citizens are in darkness. What an opportunity for burglars and other children of night to pursue their nefarious avocations with something like a moral certainty of being undetected! Not even the most lynx-eyed of policemen can be expected to see in the dark. It is a symptom which has not escaped the attention of Mr. John Morley, who has been so severely heckled of late, that in these recent manifestations of a new spirit among the classes who live by the labour of their hands, the well-paid and the well-to-do artisans now for the first time make common cause with the hitherto despised labourer, and encourage him by help and example to rise up and assert himself so that they may all stand together in enforcing their rights against the capitalists, hitherto the omnipotent master of the situation. The employes of the South Metropolitan Gas Company are, for working men, very well off indeed. They have the eight hours for which other working men are agitating and petitioning, and for the day of eight hours they receive five shillings, and double that amount for Sundays. They have a day off every week, and a week's holiday in the year. They have pensions for long service, and recently it has been even proposed to give them a certain share in the profits of the company. If there be anywhere an aristocracy of labour these men have a right to so consider themselves. Yet there is a fly in their ointment,—non-Unionists are employed in the works, and they proceed at once to organize a strike which will leave a considerable area of the immense metropolis in darkness—stewing in its own fog. The strike is to begin the day after to-morrow, and to make it effectual all the coal-porters of London have agreed to turn out to support the gas stokers. It is distinctly resolved that this auxiliary strike of the coal-porters shall be general; the coal-porters in London are to refuse to carry coal. They will thus bring the other gas companies into the utmost straits, and if the movement last even for three days all London will be, like Manchester, in darkness, dependent on a supply of candles and oil which will be exhausted in a few hours. To realise the imminence of the danger it is necessary to bear in mind that the London Gas Companies are unable to keep the enormous supplies of coal which are needed in stock. Their stores are from the nature of the case replenished from day to day, steamers running from the coal-ports to the Thames continuously. The coal-porters are employed to bring the coal from the wharves to the yards of the gas companies, where the stokers take it in hand. Any interruption of the supply must, of course, render it impossible to go on with the manufacture of gas, however willing the non-Unionists safe within the companies' gates may be to go on stoking. Without coals they cannot make gas; they can of course "hold the fort" and live on the stored provisions; but beyond that they can do nothing to bring back light to London. Bastiat's lamp and candle maker who petitioned Government to shut out the sun which spoiled their trade, have every reason to regard the prospect before them just now with entire satisfaction; every candle and every lamp in England will go up in value by leaps and bounds. For the rest of the English community the outlook is dismal in the extreme. "We must educate our masters," said Mr. Robert Lowe, not so many years ago. Well "our masters" are fast educating themselves; they are learning the secret of their own strength, and the art of making it irresistible by combining for common objects and insisting on having their own way right or wrong. For the moment they are practising the lesson with a view to the attainment of social or socialistic objects. How many years will elapse before they turn their present experience to account for political purposes and change the whole face of the political world?

THE proceedings at the Calcutta Town's Meeting last week supply an illustration of Bengali impracticability which may with advantage be commended to the attention of Mr. Hume. The majority had their way, and their way leads nowhere and to nothing. Had votes been weighed at the meeting instead of being merely counted Mr. Surendranath Banerjee and his contingent of schoolboys would have been as powerless to do mischief as they are to do good. For it was a typical and instructive example of the negative potency which a Calcutta opposition can exert when it takes it into its head to spoil other people's work. All the influence, all the experience, all the weight of wealth and of status were in train for being exerted towards the carrying out of a concerted and practicable plan for the reception of Prince Albert Victor. A public entertainment in which all Calcutta could have joined was put at the head of the programme, a committee was already in existence for carrying it out, and means had already been put at its disposal. The leading members of the community, European and Native, had enlisted themselves in the enterprise. But they had not reckoned with a certain gentleman, eminent amongst Bengali contingents on Congress platforms, and said to be eloquent after the fashion of Bengalis. Mr. Surendranath Banerjee had a following of students with him, and by count of heads he was able to spoil the whole plot, carrying a resolution which commits Calcutta to receiving the Prince without a reception, and which would impose upon his Royal Highness a programme which he could take his part in without showing himself in public from his arrival to his departure from Calcutta. There is no need to discuss the merits of the scheme to which the schoolboy majority committed itself when it carried the amendment. But it may be pointed out that while the Leper Bill, with the abundant provision which it makes for leper institutions supported out of public funds, is under discussion it is unreasonable to start projects for establishing leper hospitals with voluntary subscriptions. The significant fact in the proceedings is the proof that it gives that a mere talker, a man of the *nouvelle couche politique*, to which some among us are proposing to hand the country over without reserve or safeguard, can, when circumstances are propitious, take the control out of the hands of a Lieutenant Governor and of the men of light and leading around him, make their best efforts abortive, and most triumphantly spoil other people's work without having anything of their own to put in its place. The opposition carries the day, and a Lieutenant Governor has to bow to it. If we imagine the comedy transferred to another stage it becomes serious. But even Mr. Surendranath Banerjee can scarcely anticipate the day when a Lieutenant Governor, outvoted in Council, will retire with "Very well, gentlemen, you have put the administration in a minority, will you kindly take our places?"

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has consented to take the chair at a public meeting to be held early in January with a view to a fitting display in honour of the presence of Prince Albert Victor in Bombay on the conclusion of his Royal Highness's Indian tour in March. Meanwhile the Committees which have undertaken the work of organisation in connection with the fete in the Victoria Gardens have begun their work with zeal and have received many promises of valuable co-operation.

THE Bombay Legislative Council met last evening in the Secretariat, H. E. the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, presiding, when discussion on the Bombay Village Sanitation Bill and the Salt Bill (a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to salt and the salt revenue throughout the presidency of Bombay), was resumed. It will be remembered that when the Council assembled last at Poona in September, both bills were read for the second time, so what was left for yesterday's sitting was the consideration of the clauses in detail. The Sanitation Bill was taken up first, and after several of the clauses were considered and slightly amended in some parts, Sir Raymond West proposed that the Bill be read for the third time and passed, the various clauses having, to his mind, been sufficiently discussed and threshed out. This being agreed to, the Bill was read and passed. The Council next proceeded to discuss the Salt Bill. One of the most important amendments was, on the motion of Mr. Richey, to substitute the following for clause K of section 3:—"A private salt work is one not solely owned or not solely worked by Government"—and a clause was added to section 4 as follows:—"The Governor in Council may at any time withdraw from any officer any of the powers or duties which are or which may be conferred or imposed by or under this Act." To section 6 also the following proviso was added:—"Provided that no punishment shall be awarded under this section until after the officer aforesaid (subordinate officer of the Salt Department) has been informed of the charge against him and has had due opportunity of being heard in his own defence. The Council sat for four hours and adjourned at seven o'clock to 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of January next.

LORD REAY, attended by Mr. Edgerley, Private Secretary, and Captain Pinney, aide-de-camp, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the G. I. P. Railway Poona night train. The train was punctual to the appointed time, and steamed in at 6-15 a.m. at the Victoria Terminus, where His Excellency, on alighting, was met by Major Bisset, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Colonel Hughes, Major Sawyer and Captain Bode, of the District Staff, and Colonel, the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Military Secretary, and Captain Forbes and Captain Briggs, aide-de-camp to his Excellency. Mr. Scannell, Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, accompanied the train to the Terminus. Lord Reay drove over from the station to Government House, Malabar Point.

THE fourth annual report of the Bombay Branch of the National Association for supplying female medical aid and instruction to the women of India (the "Countess of Dufferins Fund") has just been issued. It contains a large and well executed photograph of the Cama Hospital for women and children, Bombay.

A PLEASANT interchange of compliments was made at a banquet given in Hyderabad the other evening by Mr. Mehdi Hussen, the new Home Secretary, to Mr. Mehdi Ali. The host, in the course of a cordial speech, said that he and his guest had met in England last year, which increased the happiness of his visit. They nursed each other in sickness, and comforted each other in sorrow; and in happier moments they even chaperoned each other to places such as the Opera House in Paris, and the Alhambra in London. Mr. Mehdi Ali in reply said that all doubts and suspicions had been removed, and their old cordial relations were fully restored. Doubts and suspicions, he remarked amidst laughter, were like flying-foxes. They move and have their being only in darkness: when the sun sets and darkness spreads abroad, then they begin to fly about and be active. When, however, the sun rises they retire to some dark corner, and are lost to sight. Mehdi Hussen knew, he said, all along that the time would come when the light of truth would show him that his doubts and suspicions were wrong: and this, he declared, was just what had happened.

WE have received from Sukkur a telegram contradicting the reports which have lately reached us of misgovernment and discontent in the Khairpur State. But as the correction is insufficiently authenticated we are obliged to withhold it.

COAL is coming into general use in Simla this winter. The Municipality are selling it at Rs. 1-12 a maund, and many people consider it cheaper to use than charcoal or wood; the price of these latter having risen considerably this season.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPREAD OF INFLUENZA IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

The epidemic of influenza is spreading in Berlin, Vienna, and elsewhere on the Continent. Two fatal cases have occurred in London.

LATER.

Four hundred people have been attacked with fever in Paris.

It is feared the influenza epidemic has spread to France.

DEATH OF AN OLD SCOTLAND YARD OFFICER.

LONDNDON, Dec. 9.

The death is announced of Chief Constable Williamson, one of the oldest officials on the Metropolitan Police.

A SUPPOSED ENGLISH SPY IN RUSSIA.

An Englishman has been arrested at Odessa on suspicion of being a spy. He was found sketching the fortification, and his luggage contained several compromising documents.

DEATH OF SEARLE, THE SCULLER.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The death has been reported from Australia of Searle, the Champion Sculler.

AN ARISTOCRATIC DIVORCE SUIT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Lord Torpichen has instituted divorce proceedings against his wife for adultery with a Lieutenant in the York and Lancaster Regiment.

Lady Torpichen files a counter-suit.

The hearing will take place in Edinburgh in January.

THE GAS-WORKERS' STRIKE.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The prospects of the strike amongst the gasworkers are causing great disqui etude, and trouble is feared.

The company are pre paring to house and feed the new hands whom they are taking on. The police are carefully guarding the works.

The sympathies of the public are with the Company.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COAL-PORTERS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

A manifesto has been issued by the coal-porters of London stating that unless all coal merchants and gas companies in London sign an agreement to pay them certain wages they will commence to strike on Friday. If the threat of these men is carried out it will entail a coal famine.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF MR. PARNELL.

In consequence of the sudden illness of Mr. Parnell he has telegraphed that he will not be able to speak at Nottingham to-day.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Influenza epidemic has appeared in Copenhagen, and there are rumours of cases having occurred in London.

DEATH OF SEARLE, THE SCULLER.

Advices from Adelaide state that Searle, the sculler, is dead.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON PEACE.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.

The Emperor William, speaking at a banquet at Frankfort, said his whole endeavour was to make Germany powerful and respected among the nations. His Majesty added that he sees the value of the fruits of peace which he would strive to preserve.

THE FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, Dec. 9.

The Chamber of Deputies finally decided in favour of validity of M. Joffrin's election for Montmartre.

THE CENSUS CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

The date of the commencement of the Census Conference at Agra has been finally arranged for the 17th instant.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Secretary of State and the shareholders of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company have sanctioned the immediate construction of branch lines to Byramghat and Revelgunge respectively, 38 miles in all, at a cost of about £100,000.

THE TASHON TRIBUTE.

The *Rangoon Times* states that the tribute demanded from the Tashons was merely nominal, consisting only of an annual presentation of two elephants tusks and seven pieces of silk.

THE RUBY MINES.

Sir Lepel Griffin will probably personally inspect the Ruby Mines on an early date.

ASSISTANTS TO POLITICAL AGENTS.

To each of the Political Agencies at Quetta, Zhob, and Thal Chotiali, an assistant is to be appointed to help the Political Agent.

SIRDAR AYUB KHAN.

Sirdar Ayub Khan will shortly ask the Government to permit him to live at Aslamabad in Kashmir, instead of Rawalpindi, as Sirdar Hashim Khan has already been permitted to reside there.

PROPOSED DINNER TO MR. KING, M.P.

Mr. H. S. King, M.P., telegraphs to say he will be in Lahore on Wednesday and Thursday next. If a sufficient number of members of the Uncovenanted Service can be got together in the interval, it is proposed to give him a dinner.

A DEPUTATION OF TEA-PLANTERS.

A delegation of tea-planters interviews the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to-day on the subject of the extinction of the green tea trade through Afghanistan, owing to the Amir's crushing taxes. The deputation is composed of Mr. Leslie Rogers, representing the planters of Dehra; Mr. Dogson, president of the Kangra Planters' Association, representing Kangra and Kulu; and Mr. Bellairs, representing the planters of Kumaon.

VICE-CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

Justice Goroo Dass Banerjee has been nominated by the Viceroy to the post of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, about to become vacant by the resignation of Sir Comer Petheram.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

COURTALLUM, Dec. 10.

H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor spent a quiet day on Sunday at Colathoorpolay, having had much fatiguing work for several days previous. This morning some fresh sholas in the neighbourhood of Colathoorpolay Camp were beaten, but unsuccessfully. Several sambur stags were started, but they broke back again into the thick jungle. Mr. Hanyngton deemed it advisable to give up sport here, as the forests were too large.

The Prince then did some excellent snipe shooting. His Royal Highness remained on the road while a few beaters went into the adjoining paddy-fields and started up snipe. The first flock consisted of ten snipe, of which the Prince brought down nine, proving himself a first-rate shot. Altogether about twenty snipes were bagged, of which the Prince himself shot seven and a half couples. Several more couples of snipe could have been bagged, but the Prince had no more cartridges, all his baggage having been sent away to Courtallum. The Prince used his own and Mr. Rees' guns. Snipe were found within a quarter of a mile of the camp. After doing only one hour's shooting, the party returned to the Camp for breakfast at ten o'clock. The Prince expressing himself very highly pleased with the excellent sport he had had that morning. The Royal party left Colathoorpolay at 12-15 p.m., and performed the journey to Courtallum, a distance of about thirty miles, within four hours,arriving here at 4-5 a.m. Mr. Fergusson drove the Royal carriage. This evening the Prince dined privately at eight o'clock at Residency grounds, which were prettily illuminated.

The Prince starts out for Tinnevelly, thirty-six miles, at seven o'clock to-morrow morning. In the course of the evening, he will drive round Tinnevelly town, and then attend a garden party at the Collector's bungalow, where he dines at 7 p.m. He leaves Tinnevelly by special train for Trichinopoly at 8 p.m.

PALAMCOTTAH, Dec. 10.

After early tea this morning the Prince and party left Courtallum at 8-15 a.m. for Tinnevelly. The Dewan of Travancore and Mr. Hanyngton, the Resident, were present at the Residency to take leave of the Prince. The journey to Tinnevelly, about thirty-six miles, was accomplished in three and a half hours. Demonstrations of people *en route* were of an enthusiastic character. At Tinnevelly the Prince was received by Mr. and Mrs. Tremenheere, immense crowds thronging the roadsides. In the afternoon the Prince drove with the Collector through the decorated streets of the town, school-children, with banners, mustering in great force. The Prince then returned to the Collector's bangalow to be present at a garden party there. After which the Prince dined privately, and started for Trichinopoly by a special train at nine. On arrival at Trichinopoly the Prince will drive with the Collector to visit Srirangam Temples, seven miles off. In the evening the Prince will witness the illumination of the celebrated rock at Trichy.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY AN ESCAPED CONVICT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

An extraordinary attempt to murder was yesterday brought to the notice of the Chief Presidency Magistrate here. A Punjabi, condemned to transportation for life, managed to make good his escape from Perak Jail, and returned to India. He was arrested at Ajmere, where Mr. Rawlins, the Jailor of Perak prison, identified him, and took him in charge. On his way to Calcutta in the train he picked up a bayonet and made a murderous assault on Mr. Rawlins, wounding him seriously on the chest and arm. He was, however, secured, and is now incarcerated in the Presidency Jail, pending despatch of a vessel to Singapore.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND.

The first cold weather meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Dufferin's Fund will be held at Government House to-morrow evening, Lady Lansdowne will preside. The sum now invested by the Central Committee is just over six lakhs.

GRAIN RIOTS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT,)

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

Grain riots have occurred at Tanjore, Kumbakonam, Madura, Trichinopoly, and Srirangam due to scarcity of grain and high prices. A number of arrests have been made. The origin of the riots was that grain contractors had large contracts to fulfil with Ceylon, and fearing short supplies to carry out contracts restricted local sales.

PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Dec. 10.

The shooting to-day was in a high order. The following matches were concluded :—

"Rifle St. Leger."—Private Taylor, Lancashire Fusiliers, 34 points; Sergeant McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, 33 points; Lance-Corporal Fung, Royal Fusiliers, 33 points; Private Brophy, Lancashire Fusiliers, 33 points; Sergeant Hearson, 2nd Gloster Regiment, 32 points; Private Seaforth, Durham Light Infantry, 32 points; Captain Francis, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, 32 points; Corporal Wingrove, Royal North Lancaster, 32 points; Volunteer Fernandez, B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 32 points; and Private Challis, Durham Light Infantry, 32 points.

"The Rifle" Oaks.—Volunteer Blewitt, G. I. P. Volunteers, 35 points; Sergeant McKenna, Lancashire Fusiliers, 34 points; Corporal Hensley, Durham Light Infantry, 32 points; Private Delaney, Royal Lancaster, 32 points; Private Pocock, Royal Fusiliers, 32 points; and Private Pires, Royal Fusiliers, 32 points.

"The Deccan Sweepstakes"—Private Hiscock, Royal Fusiliers, 33 points;Sergeant Major Francies, Durham Light Infantry, 33 points; Lance-Corpl Middleton,DurhamLightInfantry,33 points; Lance-Corporal King, Royal Fusiliers, 33 points; Vol. Fernandez, B. B. & C. I. Vols, 33 points; Sergt. Farrier Slater, 35th R. A., 33 points; Colour-Sergt. Stewart, Durham Light Infantry, 32 points; Quarter-master Watkins, Bombay Vols, 32 points, Sergeant Clabby, Poona Vols. 32 points; and Private Goddard, Royal Fusiliers, 32 points.

"The Rifle Gathering for Natives"—800 yards. Naik Balset Jadge, 23rd Bombay Infantry, 36 points; Lance-Duffadar Shaik Goolam Mohideen, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 35 points, and Duffadar Goolam Rassool Khan, Hyderabad Contingent, 3rd Cavalry, 35 points; and Havildar Govind Sirkey, 19th Bombay Infantry, 33 points.

"The Nasib Stakes"—300 yards. Lance-Naik Shaik Noor Mahomed, 10th Bombay Native Infantry, 30 points; Havildar Ambajee Mether, 5th Bombay N. I., 29 points; Havildar Shaik Pir Mahomed, Marine Battalion, 29 points; Havildar Shaik Moosa, 7th Bombay N. I., 29 points; Naik Balset Judge, 23rd Bombay N. I., 29 points; and Jemadar Bhowan Sing, 1st Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, 29 points.

"The Musketry Cup," 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, 334 points, winners of the cup; 2nd Durham Light Infantry, 317 points; 2nd Gloster Regiment, 314 points; Poona Volunteer Rifles, 314 points; and B. B. and C. I. Volunteers 313 points. The highest individual score was made by Sergeant-Major Murray of the Lancashire Fusiliers who scored 63 points.

Nine teams competed for the "Kaisar-i-Hind Stakes"—500 yards, Lance-Naik Jowarkhan, Marine Battalion, 34, points; Havildar Roopram Gujar, 7th Bombay N. I., 34 points; Troop Major Mahomed Ebrahim, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 34 points; Lance Duffader Shaik Imam, 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Cavalry, 34 points; and Havildar Pir Mahomed, Marine Battalion, 33 points.

"The Musketry Cup for Natives," won by the 9th Bombay Infantry with 354 points. The Beluchis were second with 338 points.

"The SalvadorGabriel Commemoration Contest" was won by the 23rd Native Infantry with 252 points.

Private Taylor of the Lancashire Fusiliers made a possible 500 yards in "Rifle Gathering."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, November 22.

The official announcement of the appointment of Lord Harris to the Governorship of Bombay will have reached you by telegraph. I cannot find that anybody not even those very highly placed knew beforehand who would actually be the Prime Minister's choice. Although Lord Harris's name has from the first been connected with this valuable piece of patronage, latterly it has been supposed in quarters usually well-informed that Sir John Gorst was the coming man. Even as recently as last Monday one of the evening papers came out with a paragraph which seemed to show that the Under-Secretary of State for India had been virtually selected. I happen to know that the report in question was entirely in accordance with the belief prevailing in Governmental circles, and the intimation in yesterday's papers of the Royal approval of Lord Harris as Lord Reay's successor came somewhat as a surprise. It is said that the reason why Sir John Gorst was not chosen was because Mr. Douglas Akers could not recommend his chief to run the risk of losing Chatham. Others say that Sir John was passed over because he is not *persona grata* with Lord Salisbury. According to some of the Under-Secretary's friends the appointment was not offered to him, and would not have been accepted if it had. However that may be, I believe there is some foundation for the statement that Mr. Cecil Raikes was never seriously thought of. I do not think that this fact need cause much regret in Bombay, for whatever his merits as an administrator may be—and they are higher than Mr. Henniker Heaton would perhaps be inclined to rate them—Mr. Raikes would hardly have been a popular Governor. A person unacquainted with Lord Harris's record would experience some embarrassment in coming to a decision as to whether he possesses the necessary qualifications for the post if their sole means of arriving at a conclusion depended upon the newspapers. While the one Conservative journal, the *St. James's Gazette*, that has commented on the appointment considers him an ideal pro-consul, the Liberal papers to slightly alter a description that has become famous regard him as almost everything politically that a Governor ought not to be. We must make allowance for party bias. The remarks of the *St. James's* are short and may be quoted in full.

"Bombay," we are told, "must feel twice blessed, being fortunate both in the exit of Lord Reay and the selection of Lord Harris as Governor of the Presidency. Lord Reay has been anything but a success; and his mismanagement of the Crawford case leaves a train of troubles that will not disappear for some little time to come. Lord Harris, on the other hand, has already shown marked ability and discretion in the fulfilment of important duties; and an Under-Secretary at the War Office who can do his work well, and at the same time keep in tune with the chiefs of the army, will find no difficulty in making a good score as Governor of Bombay. Whether Bombay wants a full-blown Governor, with an expensive establishment of councillors, while Bengal and the Punjab can be ruled by mere Lieutenant-Governors, is a question which for the present need not be discussed. Nor, perhaps, would it ever be raised if men like Lord Harris were always chosen for the post." The concluding remark of the *St. James's* will scarcely be echoed in Calcutta and Lahore. The *Daily News* compares Lord Harris with Lord Reay very much to the disadvantage of the former. If the present Governor erred in his lenient treatment of the mamlatdars "he surmounted serious obstacles to purify the Civil Service by the dismissal of a highly placed offender." Answering the question who is Lord Harris? the Bouverie-street paper says:—"He is a distinguished cricketer who was for a few months Under-Secretary for India, and has been for the last three years Under-Secretary for War. He has not been particulary successful at the War Office, and Mr. Stanhope may perhaps have assisted to procure for him his new appointment. This is severe, but not more so than what follows. Indeed the *Daily News* allows itself to be carried away by its political feeling to deny that Lord Harris has any qualifications for the position. After pointing out that natives of India are not like Colonists of Australia who dearly love a lord, the leading Gladstonian organ goes on to say:—"Of course there are obvious reasons for what Lord Cross no doubt with Lord Salisbury's approval"—[most persons would put it the other way about]—"has done. Lord Harris vacates no seat for a Liberal to win, and even if a member of the House of Commons succeeded him, there would be no necessity for re-election. But it is really rather scandalous that such a deplorable choice should be made by a Government which continually boasts of its imperial instincts." The *Pall Mall*, between which and the *Daily News* there is no love lost, for once says ditto to its contemporary, almost using identical language. "Lord Harris is a cricketer and nothing else—except a Primrose Leaguer. His appointment at a rather critical time to so important a post is a flagrant party job and an insult to the Empire to which Lord Salisbury's party profess to be sincerely attached." The London correspondent of a leading provincial daily, himself a strong Unionist, says that Lord Harris's appointmentis very severely canvassedwherever half a dozen politicians meet, and condemned not by the members of one party alone. "Publicly," we are informed by the same writer, "Lord Harris has maintained his character as a cheery speaker without political philosophy and with no exaggerated prejudices." I have frequently heard Lord Harris speak both in the House of Lords and elsewhere, and I should not describe his oratory as cheering. From the opportunities I have had of forming an opinion, I should say that Lord Harris, while he is not at all a showy man so far as his abilities are concerned, is nevertheless intelligent and painstaking. Moreover, he gives one the impression of being sympathetic, frank, and courteous. A man of his modest powers sometimes succeeds where an Admirable Crichton fails. A well-known Parliamentary journalist describes your future Governor as "a tall, swarthy, military, Bohemian-looking peer who is better known as a redoubtable cricketer than as a doughty politician. He answered for the War Office in the House of Lords, but evidently preferred the more bracing atmosphere of the Commons, as he was an almost daily auditor of its debates from the Peers' Gallery." I can testify to his apparent fondness for the House of Commons, but I should hardly have styled him "Bohemian-looking" whatever that may mean. His lordship has a good presence, and is careful in his dress, not usually I believe a mark of what used to be understood as Bohemianism when such a thing existed. Your lady readers will be interested to learn that Lady Harris is spoken of as being popular in society, and those who know her say that she will do the honours of Government House with perfect grace.

The announcement in last week's *Truth* to the effect that Prince Albert Victor's stay in India is to be prolonged to the summer is, I am in a position to state, without any foundation. It is not proposed that Prince Albert Victor should remain in India beyond March next. My authority, I ought perhaps to mention, is Sir Francis Knollys, Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

The terrible society scandals to which I referred at some length a week ago, continue to be the chief topic of conversation at the clubs. One of the noblemen whose names have been mentioned in connection with what is variously described as theCavendish-street case and theCleveland-street case, is proceeding against a local paper in the North of London, and it is expected that the facts will then come out. However much this may be regretted from one point of view, from another it will be an advantage, as through idleness or malevolence the names of men of the most unimpeachable character are being passed from mouth to mouth.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this evening gives a rather long list of names of M.P.s and others who have accepted Mr. George Yule's invitation to the Wedderburn lunch at the National Liberal Club on the 6th of December. I hear that Mr. J.A. Picton, M.P., and Mr. E. H. Pickersgill, M.P., in addition to those mentioned by your contemporary, have intimated their intention of being present. So far with one or two exceptions Mr. Yule's guests appear to be all of the same political complexion, a fact which may or may not be regarded as ominous. I see that the *Echo* has been explaining to its readers who and what Sir William Wedderburn is. Your extremely well-conducted little contemporary calls special attention to the fact that last year's Congress was also presided over by an Englishman (has the *Echo* never heard of a place called Scotland?) and adds:—"In these annual Indian Congresses there is not the smallest signs of jealousies of race or creed." Happy Indian Congresses!

Except that I never use impolite language I should be strongly tempted to say that there is some devilry afoot in regard to Deccan Mining shares. The *Bullionist* is booming that stock in a remarkable manner. A week ago £10 shares were sold at £10-17-6. Who were the purchasers does not transpire, nor why a jump from £6 to nearly twice £6 was made? The public prints contained no particulars from Singareni or Golconda or anywhere else of special luck, or even of moderate good fortune. Neither do quotations now appear in the financial columns of a most respectable evening paper where they were wont to be seen. The whole thing is a puzzle to the uninitiated, among whom, after recent police Court revelations regarding financial journalists I am not ashamed to rank myself. The paper I have quoted speaks with scant reference of Sir Henry James's Committee:—"The Farcical Commission—whose work may be illustrated by the letter *x*," is one of the expressions used in a delightful "bulling" paragraph. Another financial paper discreetly remarks that the position of affairs which justifies the rise will, doubtless, be made known at the annual meeting to be held in a few weeks. "As the last annual meeting was held in August last year, this year's gathering is decidedly overdue."

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Bokhara, Captain P. W. Case, with the English mails of the 22nd November, arrived off the Apollo Bunder at ten o'clock last night. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Lady Thompson and infant	Mrs T Broche and 2 infants
Lady Metcalfe	Mrs H Latham
Mrs Glendenning and infant	Miss Rose
Mr A B Wilkinson	Mrs Munro
Mr Lang	Mrs Whyte
Mr Bitty	Mr J P Bedford
Capt E Young	Capt Cathier
Mr and Mrs Harris	Mr W A Backhouse
Rev Day	Mr D Ross
Mr and Mrs Lightowder	Mr Rutter
Miss Lynch	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mr C B Oldfield	Mr G B Reynold
Mr F Peacock	Mr A T A Shaw
Mr H F Brown	Mr H W Shaw
Mr and Mrs Maxwell and 2 infants	Mr and Mrs R Alston
	Mr and Mrs L C Miller
Mr and Mrs Warburton and child	Mr and Mrs Apperley
	Mr J C Barton
Mr Elliott	Mr R A Oldham
Rev G B Watson	Mr J M L Wilson
Mr G W Walker	Mrs F W Dillon
Mr J S E Walker	Mr Edward
Mr and Mrs H G A Bowden	Mr Mac Lean
Mr and Mrs Craigie	Mr J E Howard
Mrs R King and infant	Dr G Voelcher
Dr and Mrs Evers	Mr Rose
Rev and Mrs Mainwaring	Mr F W Shaw

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Mr, Mrs and Miss Pestana and child	Mr B H P Garciz

FROM ISMAILIA.—Dr and Mrs Halley

FROM PORT SAID.

Mr L R Blomfield	Mr G R Blomfield

FROM VENICE.

Sir W Levinge	Mr M B Fieldman
Mr Sutton	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr E M Cohen	Hon Justice and Mrs Jardine
Mr V Hughe	
Mr Bell	Mr Kulerkampff
Mr Visschoyle	Mr Sutherland
Mr Harvey James	

FROM MALTA.—Mr G T Schilling

FROM ADEN.

Hospital Assistant Ezekiel wife and 2 children	Mr T D Inverarity

THE PORT TRUSTEES' INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

The Port Trustees of Bombay went out on an annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses yesterday afternoon. A number of guests had been invited, with whom the Trustees proceeded in steam launches and boats provided by them, to Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steam-ship Rajapuri, which had been specially hired for the purposes of the inspection. Arrangements were made with Messrs. Green and Read, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, to provide luncheon for the guests on board the Rajapuri. The Trustees and their guests started from Apollo Bunder at 12-30 p.m., reaching the Prongs Lighthouse at 1-10 a.m. After a halt of three-quarters of an hour, they left for Kennery Lighthouse, which was reached at 2-55 p.m. A full hour was spent at Kennery. The Sunk Rock Lighthouse was touched at 5-20 p.m., but without landing there, the party returned to Apollo Bunder at 6 o'clock. Among the gentlemen who had accepted invitations were:—Messrs. A. Abercrombie, A. F. Beaufort, J. P. Baird, Captain M. Bean, I. M., Messrs. J. W. Brown, W. M. Bell, W. H. Bushby, F. Bozzoni, Major W. S. S. Bisset, C.I.E.; F. G. Bailey, Surgeon John Crimmin, Messrs. C. P. Cooper, C. Chambers, W. Clarke, A. C. Clark, E. Campbell, H. Curwen, J. R. Daxbury, F. G. Dumayne, J. Dickson, F. Durham, W. N. Fleming, A. Francke, C. H. B. Forbes, Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., Captain W. Frame,(City of Carthage), Messrs. J. G. Greenwood, A. M. Gubbay, Captain A. M. Gwynn, Captain J. Hext, R.N., Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Captain Raymond Harvey(s.s. Mirzapore), Colonel F. C. Hughes. S.C., Colonel Luckhardt, Messrs. J. Janni, James Moore, W. M. Macdonald, Captain Sir Henry Morland, Mr. John Marshall, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs, Andrew Murray, W. R. Macdonell, Colonel W. Merriman, R.E., Mr. P. G. Messcut, Colonel Kenneth Mackenzie, Messrs. Wm. Newell, G. E. Ormiston, E. C. K. Ollivant,C.S.,C.I.E.,C. Pernet, Major-General B.H. Pottinger, Captain E. Perini (s. s. Melpomene), Brigade-Surgeon Preston,Colonel Riddell,R.E., Messrs. P. B. Saville, F. W. K. von Syborg, A. Smythe, J. K. Spence, C. S., W. W. Squire, Captain E. G. Spilsbury,R.E., Messrs. S. D. Sassoon, M. C. Turner, Sir Thomas Thompson, Mr. H. W. Uloth, Capt. Vallet of the German I. N. S. Carola, Colonel Wise, Mr. P. R. Wilson, Surgeon-Major Weir, Messrs. Aga Abdool Hoosein Shirazee, D. J. Tata, Dhurumsey Soonderdas Mooljee, Damodhur Gokaldas, Fazoolbhoy Visram, Fateh Ali Shaik Ahmed, Gokaldas Naronjee, Hajee Mirza Hoosein Khan, Persian Consul; Hiralal Tribhowundas, K. M. Shroff, Munmohandas Ramjee, and Mahomed Kodri Beg Effendi, Turkish Consul.

A COMPLAINT FROM THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is all very well that the incriminated mamlatdars should be provided with places in other departments under Government, but it is very hard upon the employes in those departments, who, owing to seniority and merit, should receive promotions. When vacancies of Rs. 150 and over are to be reserved for these poor unfortunates, Government should see that no injustice is done to the deserving employes, who, otherwise, would have received promotions.

You, Sir, have been raising your powerful voice in the interest of the Uncovenanted Service on account of Government not paying pensions in sterling at par (a Service which is capable of making itself heard); it is, therefore, more necessary that you should use your influence on behalf of mute-sufferers by this piece of injustice.

In all fairness, if the mamlatdars are transferred to any other departments under Government, employes from the latter should be transferred to the vacancies caused by such transfers. Two vacancies have been recently filled up in the Salt Department, and it is but meet that the interests of those, who would otherwise have received promotions thereat, should not be jeopardised.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 10. FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM.

The Madras Government has sanctioned the deputation of Captain T. H. Baker, Port Officer and Superintendent of Pearl Fisheries at Tuticorin, to proceed to Colombo in connection with the approaching pearl fishery in Ceylon.

OPENING OF A MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT POONA.

LORD REAY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

His Excellency the Governor presided at the opening of a Municipal technical school at Sookerwar Peit, at Poona, on Monday last. A large mandap tastefully hung with bunting and flags was erected outside the Municipal School, with a raised dais to accomodate His Excellency. On His Excellency's arrival he was received at the entrance by the president and members of the School Board, and was conducted to the dais, where Lord Reay, Lieut. Pinhey, Professor Scorgie and the President of the Municipality were accomodated with seats. As His Excellency and party walked up to the dias a few boys and girls of the local schools chanted an ode of welcome.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

The President of the Municipality then rose and said:—

Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Puddumjee, chairman of the City Municipality, said:—Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Your Excellency has laid us under a deep debt of obligation by consenting at no little inconveniecce to yourself, to preside on this occasion. This is but a fresh instance of the keen interest your Lordship has ever evinced in all measures that have for their object the encouragement and promotion of education, more especially scientific and technical education. The establishment of several new institutions, some of them perfectly new to this presidency—I may say to this country—which have come into existence within the five years of your illustrious administration mark events which may fairly be given a place in the history of India; institutions with which your Lordship's name as that of the originator or patron will be closely allied. I crave your Excellancy's permission to say a few words about this municipality. Your Lordship five years ago vested us on a probation of five years with several privileges not enjoyed by any other municipality in the Mofussil. My lord, I say most candidly that the members of this corporation acted as if they had fully realized the importance of the trust. They do their best to justify the confidence placed in them. It is for your Excellancy to judge how far they have succeeded. Due and loyal regard for every advice or hint that emanated from Government officers; willingness to carry out schemes of proved usefulness, irrespective of caste; subordination of private feelings to duty owing to the corporation and respect for the chair—(my Lord, I was never allowed to feel that a being different from the former official incumbents was filling the chair)—are facts which, I believe, may be admitted as an earnest of good work. Hypercriticism must be disappointed if in five years things we expected of a new body that were not compassed by successive bodies were supported by official influence and prestige in twenty-five years. Municipal Commissioners flatter themselves that in their school-board they have a strong committee. Poona would not have been true to her tradition if we had to experience any difficulty in that quarter, and it is highly gratifying to us that their efforts to add a technical school has the approval of your Lordship. With your Excellency's permission, I shall now request the chairman of the School Board, Professor Scorgie, whom it is hardly necessary for me to introduce, to submit a short account of what the Municipality has done in establishing the Technical School which we have the honour of requesting your Excellency to open to-day.

THE NEW SCHOOL.

Professor Scorgie was then called upon to give an account of the Technical School about to be opened. He said:—Before speaking about the Technical School which your Excellency has kindly consented to open to-day, it may not be out of place for me to say a few words about the branch schools. There are at present over 30 schools supported by the Board, and negociations are going forward for the establishment of others. Besides these 44 indigenous schools receive grants from the Board. Grants are also made to other bodies who are labouring in the city for the advancement of the backward classes. There is a great desire on the part of the School Board to meet the wants of all the classes of the community as shown by the number and variety of schools supported by it, for we have schools for boys and girls—Mahomedan and Hindoo schools, night schools, and schools for Mahars, Mangs and others. Then when we come to look at the population, there are about 6,000 workshops in the city giving employment to about 30,000 workmen, and the School Board has long felt that to complete the system of primary instruction something more ought to be done for the artizan classes. Consequently it was proposed some four years ago to establish a trades school, which should be a continuation school, where artizans and the sons of artizans could prosecute their studies; and a sum of money was yearly entered in the budget for that purpose. Nothing practically was done, however, till last rains, when the School Board drew out a scheme which received the sanction of the General Committee, the Municipality promising at the same time an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 towards its maintenance. In describing the school I cannot do better than quote the following from the Board's letter to the General Committee:—"The object of the school is to give instruction in such branches of trade and industry as have already found a home in this city; to foster and encourage others which once flourished, but are now languishing for the want of the requisite knowledge for their proper development; and to introduce such new forms of art and industry as are likely to take root and grow with the advancing civilization. The course of instruction proposed is based on industrial conditions of the city, and is altogether of a practical nature. At the same time every opportunity will be taken, as far as the intelligence of the pupils will allow, of explaining the principles underlying the different subjects taught—so that science and manipulative skill will be joined together. The pupils will be required to attend the institution at least six hours daily—four hours will be devoted to workshop practice, and two hours to instruction in the ordinary Marathi standards and drawing. All the pupils will receive instruction in linear and free-hand drawing. Those taking up carpentry, smithing and fitting will receive special instruction in mechanical drawing; the others will receive special instruction in technical design applied to calico printing, carving, metal-chasing, &c.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes to male and female students of the Municipal School.

FIRST FRUITS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

On the conclusion of the prize distribution, he rose amidst cheers and said:—

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Scorgie, ladies and gentlemen—It gives me very great pleasure, indeed, to be here to-day to open an institution such as I wish there was in every important town, not only of the Bombay Presidency but everywhere in India. It gives me all the more pleasure to open that institution, because it is one of the first fruits of local self-government. The idea has not arisen from officials of Government, but it has arisen from yourselves, from the wants you yourselves felt to exist. That I am very glad of, as the progress of India largely depends upon two things—upon the people themselves realizing what they want and then putting their heads together to realize those wants; and I rely on the sense of the Government's responsibility to give you such assistance as is in their power, and, as I am glad to say has been the case, as the educational officials can very well give you. I have alluded to local self-government with the greater pleasure for this reason—that one of the first and most important resolutions which were taken at the beginning of my tenure of office, was to enlarge the system of local government in this town (cheers), And whatever honour may be claimed in that matter for Government I wish you to give your full share of gratitude to my late distinguished colleague Sir Maxwell Melvill. (Cheers.) It was quite obvious that in June 1885 I knew too little of this country, too little of local circumstances, to take a step of that kind, unless I was strongly supported by the members of my council; and it gives me great pleasure to-day to pay that tribute to Sir Maxwell Melvill, who was the man that said such a step was practicable in Poona (loud cheers). Well, gentlemen, the step has not only been safe, but it has been fruitful in good results. Now, you have been fortunate in one respect, in having in your midst two men like Professor Scorgie and Mr. Plunkett, whose services have always been at your disposal and you have been wise enough to utilize them. In these matters you want two things—you want the men who will carry them out, and you want people wise enough to select such men. That is what you have done.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

I congratulate you on having selected Professor Scorgie. He is a Scotchman as I am; but he is more than me; he is an Aberdeenian. With regard to Aberdeenians there is the well-known story of an eminent English statesman who went to a hatter's shop and asked for a hat. Several hats were placed before him, and he tried them, but found none of them would fit him. At last the hatter turned to one of his assistants and told him to get an Aberdeenian hat! This means that Aberdernians have so much brains that they want a hat of a special size. I do not know whether Mr. Scorgie's hat is of a superior size, but all I can say is that you have been most fortunate in securing his services, and you are also fortunate with respect to another matter, and which I believe is now before the Municipality, but I am bound to say that I was a little startled when I read and heard the proposal for compulsory education in Poona. Now, I have no doubt that in Poona we can do many things that we cannot do elsewhere, but I must on this occasion, as I am amongst friends, give a little friendly warning, and it is this—that you should not go too fast, because by going too fast you may imperil the progress which you have achieved. For instance, I am perfectly convinced of this, that you cannot introduce into Poona at this instant a by-law for the compulsory education of girls. I have not consulted my legal adviser on the point, and as to my chief educational adviser, I do not know where he is at this point; therefore what I give you is the simple unprofessional advice of a layman, but it is the advice of a friend. You give various statistics; but I am not sure whether you realize what compulsory education in Poona would mean.

AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT.

Now, to begin with, you would have to provide schools for fifteen thousand children, and about 100 schools would have to be established. Let us take half of them away—the girls—because I think they have parctically disappeared, and we still have fifty schools to provide. That is an important element in the matter. If I were to give you a word of advice, I would say get the existing schools into working order, that is to say get the best teachers, appliances and books (hear, hear). When you have done that, then say to Government Poona is quite ready for the new bill. Therefore improve first of all those schools which you have, find out what you want, improve your buildings, pay your teachers salaries they deserve, and I hope I could come and see you then. Now, you must make up your minds to receive visits from several foreigners, anxious to see how your system works, who are sure to criticize. Are there not some schools into which you would not like some inquisitive German or American lady to poke her nose? If that is so, it is necessary that we should reform the schools we have got before we go further. I am fully aware what your position at present is, and I am glad to see that it is an extremely satisfactory one. Your educational rate is just two per cent., and that is an extremely satisfactory figure,*andIwish some other municipalities would take a leaf out of your book; but as I have said I advise you to be careful, and I also add that you should leave that question of compulsory education to Mr. Namjoshi and Professor Scorgie for further development. Now, as I have spoken of local self-government, I might say that I am pleased with the manner in which the three municipalities of Poona work together. I am also glad that you have not fallen into the error of trying to get the cheapest teachers for your schools. Now, it may be a proper theory of political economy that you should buy in the cheapest market; but I think that in educational matters it does not hold good. It is a hard thing to discard an old and tried servant merely because you can get some one else cheaper, and I hope you will never do that even when you introduce compulsory education. Now, gentlemen, this new development of techincal education requires a word from me. With regard to another scheme, and that is to place your museum on a proper basis, so that by and by the committee of gentlemen who have that scheme before them, will be able to realize it, because, as you now have your laboratory in a good building, you certainly ought to have your museum in a good building, and if this Technichal School can be developed, I think you will have done for Poona as much as the present generation can well require of those who are the leaders of education in this town. A further bit of advice I would like to give you electors of Poona is that when the elections come round again you should look to those men who in the Municipality have been careful to look after educational matters, and that they should be re-elected.

A CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

I may perhaps take this auspicious occasion of going into the wider question of education in general. Nothing has caused me more surprise than the constant expression of fear in some quarters that Government were starving higher education. I am quite unable to account for this nervous condition into which some leaders of opinion seem to have fallen, and as all the facts are absolutely opposed to those who pretend to entertain these misgivings, I shall proceed to give as briefly as I can a review of the situation. Before reviewing what has been done by Government for the different institutions under its control, it may not be out of place to refer to some causes which may explain the idea that teaching in our colleges is retrograding. There are at any rate in India many more persons anxious to enter our colleges than are fitted for the curriculum by their previous training. In all colleges the greatest care should therefore be taken not to have overgrown classes and to split them up whenever the number becomes too large to admit of individual training. Another rule which should also be more applicable to all colleges is that no one should be admitted to the college who is unable through insufficient previous training to follow the teaching in the lower classes, and that promotion from a lower class to a higher should be entirely dependent on the certificate of fitness given as a result of the observation of their pupils by the professors in the lower grades. I attach much more importance to the estimate formed of the attainments of these pupils by those who teach them than to the estimate deducible from the number of marks obtained in an examination conducted by out-siders. The college authorities are not only justified, but I should say it is one of their principal dutes to discourage students who are obviously unfit either from wantof capacity or inefficient preparation for higher studies.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

Government provide professors in order to raise the standard of higher education and cannot allow their talents to be squandered on inferior teaching of students who are insufficiently prepared for a university course. Dr. Gray has recently delivered an interesting address to the students of the Grant Medical College which deserves to be carefully studied by all who take an interest in educational problems. The most important statement for the consideration of Government which it contains is that the matriculation standard does not give any security that the students are able to follow lectures by Englishmen on technical subjects. The qualification for entrance must clearly be raised so as to ensure that students can follow the lecture delivered, whatever temporary disappointment may be created thereby. The undergraduates will in the end be saved from wasting their time on the sterile effort of mastering subject-matter put before them in a form which is beyond their powers of comprehension, and the professors will at all events know that what they say is understood. It is infinitely preferable that *real* higher education should be given to a select few than that higher education should be degraded by degenerating into a mere preparation for University examinations of a great number of candidates who may wish to take the chance of success or failure. It is, no doubt, one of the duties of our colleges to prepare men for these examinations, but it is a secondary duty. Their first aim should be to endow Indian society with men who can hold their own with distinguished University men at home. The best friends of higher education in India are not those who take as their test of its progress the number of students who pass examinations, or the multiplication of colleges and high schools, but those who look to the constant improvement of existing institutions and a gradual but determined raising of standards.

THE DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME.

The real difficulty is that of manning our colleges with first-rate men, but I hold it to be the duty of Government whenever a vacancy occurs to take every precaution to secure careful selection and not to grudge to men so selected such salaries as may reconcile them to life amidst less congenial surroundings. The financial difficulty can only be overcome by consolidation, *i. e.* by making the most of available resources at a limited number of well-organised institutions, instead of frightening them away by supporting a number of second-rate establishments. This is the course which can in this Presidency be pursued with regard to legal, medical, and scientific education, because they are represented by only one institution. Government can, therefore, throw its whole strength into the improvement of the legal, medical,and science colleges and make them thoroughly efficient. Turning now to the condition of particular institutions, I shall take the colleges first. The Elphinstone College has within the last few years received an additional professor, a better site, and improved buildings. If ever the idea of a teaching university is entertained, the Elphinstone College, the Law School, and the Grant Medical College, will afford the framework of such an institution. I am not aware that the Principal of the college has addressed to Government any request for an increase of staff, or pointed out any other defect which has not been remedied. The only point on which there was difference of opinion was with regard to the style of furniture in the library (laughter). The simultaneous departure of several professors to recruit their health

*Municipality of Poona.—Population 100,000; annual rateable value of property, Rs. 512,500; property or house tax 4 per cent. yields, Rs. 20,500; total expenditure on primary education, Rs. 17,600; net expenditure out of municipal chest, Rs. 9,000, equal to a school-board rate of nearly 2 per cent. It must be remembered that the rural districts pay 2 per cent. for primary education—one-third of an anna.

was an unfortunate coincidence, but the college is now in very good working order, and the constant object of Government is to increase its efficiency and as much as possible to enrol for its staff men of eminence in the various departments in which they have to treat. From the Deccan College no request has ever reached Government, except quite lately for chemical apparatus; but it may therefore be taken for granted that the college has not been starved. The aided colleges likewise have not complained, and the Wilson and St. Xavier's Colleges have improved their buildings with liberal aid from Government, which will not be given with the same object to the Sind College, which has begun with marked success what I think will prove a very useful career. The Guzerat and Baroda Colleges are giving to Guzerat every facility for higher education. There have been difficulties with regard to the selection of a proper site for the Guzerat College, but as far as Government are concerned we are prepared to place the Gaekwar's haveli at the disposal of the Board. Both the Sind and Guzerat Colleges are fortunate in their principals, who I trust will be able to make good use of their opportunities in developing the growth of the youthful institutions committed to their charge. With regard to the Grant Medical College I am satisfied that recent reforms if carried out in the spirit in which they were considered will benefit this institution materially. The fixity of tenure which attaches a professor to the same chair and avoids constant changes concurrently with promotion or temporary vacancies, which presupposed omniscience, the selection of the most distinguished young officers to fill the chairs, the additional teaching power derived from the appointment of honorary clinical teachers, and the creation of an additional chair through his Highness the Gaekwar's endowment, as well as the foundation of the Petit Laboratory, inaugurate a new epoch in the history of this institution, which has been the object on my part of a considerable amount of attention.

PARALLEL CLASSES.

It has given me great satisfaction to find myself throughout in complete harmony with the late *Principal of the college*, Dr. Vandyke Carter, whose authority is unquestionable and who still takes the keenest interest in everything which concerns the college. Parallel classes will have to be instituted in all cases where the number of students warrants it. In other respects the means of tuition will be improved and increased by the additional hospital accommodation which private munificence has generally supplied to the college. The Motlibai and Petit Hospital will open new fields for observation of disease. Dr. Arnott, in bringing the wants of the college in these respects to the notice of the Government, displayed his interest in the institution with which he is so honourably connected. I considered it a most auspicious circumstance that I was enabled through the discriminating benevolence of the Parsi community to meet his wishes. With the improved nursing arrangements facilitated by His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Bhownaggar's endowment, the college and the various hospitals ought to be in the front rank of similar institutions in the great capitals of Europe, and the medical schools of Bombay ought ere long to make rapid strides in the higher teaching of medicine, and the possibility of gradually raising the standard of examinations must not be overlooked. The next college to which I shall allude is the College of Science in Poona. I have watched its increased usefulness, its constant development, with great pleasure. Dr. Cooke is an ideal principal, and I have found it impossible to resist any demands he made. In fact, I never wished to do so. The college in its double capacity of an engineering and agricultural college, is an institution which needs further development, and I consider that whatever money is spent on it, is well spent. One agricultural college for Western India is certainly not a luxury. Agricultural education has been neglected to an extent which to future generations will seem almost incredible, and the fact that India is as yet without one professor of agricultural chemistry, is in itself alone sufficient to make us feel very small.

PROGRESS OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

We may hope for progress in this direction as the Government of India have obtained the service of an eminent specialist for one year with a view to enquire as to what is possible and expedient in this direction. Should Dr. Voelkler's recommendation result in a new departure by the enrolling of imperial specialists to be placed at the disposal of local Governments and salaried jointly by them, such an application of the federal principle to educational needs may prove the solution of the financial difficulties which now impede progress. In another kindred matter we may feel grateful to the Government of India in attaching the Bacteriological Laboratory to the College of Science. It will now open a most important field of research and greatly increase the teaching power of the college. The influence of this college is likely to be most beneficial in spreading enlightened ideas among the landholders of Western India with regard to cultivation, cattle-breeding, forestry, and all other means of preserving and embracing the fertility of the soil, on which the people depend mainly for their sustenance. In providing the State with native officials, well trained as engineers, foresters and agriculturists, the college holds a very important place and one which I believe will in the future be even more important as gradually the science of agriculture and of forestry will be held in higher esteem, by a process of downward filtration, when even the masses will realise the benefits accruing from a mastery of the precepts of science. I need say nothing of the engineering side of the college, as on that side it has obtained a firm footing and is doing excellent work, of which the Public Works Department reaps the results, as well as the municipalities, local boards and companies. Among the institutions which have done and are doing very good work, certainly the Veterinary College should be mentioned. The principal, Mr. Steel, has succeeded in placing the institution on a very efficient footing. In fact, if it is further equipped with a patho-bacteriological laboratory as an aid to histology, morbid anatomy and parasiteology, it will be able to open its doors for original research by outsiders.

MEDICINE, SCIENCE, AND LAW.

The Bombay laboratory would be devoted to a different purpose from the Poona laboratory, but the students trained in the Bombay laboratory would derive great benefit from the higher bacteriological inquiries prosecuted at Poona. Arts, medical and scientific teaching are on as satisfactory a footing as present resources will allow, and if, on vacancies occurring in the professional ranks, a very strict selection is made, these institutions need not fear any criticism. Government are therefore now turning their attention to the law school, which must be admitted to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and I consider that additional teaching power of a high order must be recruited. The state is directly interested in the standard of legal education. The efficiency of subordinate judges, the character of the bar, depend upon the means of education which Government place at the disposal of law students, and I have been well aware that the facilities were insufficient. Among the most urgent needs is a full-time professor who will be able, not only to lecture, but also to extend to the students tutorial offices. Steps are being taken to make this appointment, and as soon as the reforms sanctioned by the University are submitted to Government, the subject of legal education will receive further consideration, and I think the fact that so eminent and learned a jurist as Sir Raymond West will deal with the reorganisation of the Law School, should satisfy those who are interested in the subject, that a brighter day has dawned for our law students.

CARE AND OUTLAY OF GOVERNMENT.

I do not think that a consideration of what I have stated with regard to the attitude of Government towards the various colleges in this presidency can lead to any other conclusion than that we have bestowed on them as much care and as much outlay as it was within our power to bestow on them. In any case the result has been that not a single principal or professor of any of these institutions has complained of *neglect*, and I believe I am perfectly justified in saying that the college authorities are quite satisfied that Government has always been anxious to meet their wishes. Among the malcontents Mr. Griffiths occupies a prominent place. I use the word "malcontent" in a praiseworthy sense, in that Mr. Griffith pleads for the expansion of his school in order that it may do for the presidency what the South Kensington Museum does for England. Mr. Griffith's proposals are endorsed by the Director of Public Instruction, and they deserve every consideration. But in this case we are restrained from carrying on what I think would have proved of the greatest benefit to the artistic and industrial progress of Western India, by financial limitations. We have gone as far as we could safely go with our present resources, and I regret, as much as Mr. Griffiths regrets it, that his proposals must await a revision of our financial contract. Meanwhile next year will see the beginning at the School of Art of instruction in copper and brass work, silver and gold work, carpet-making, wood-carving and enamelling. From this extension of the education given at the School of Art I expect very beneficial results. The good work achieved by the Victoria Technical Institute in its short career needs only a word of passing reference. It is now proved beyond all reasonable doubt that there was scope for such an institution, and if it adheres strictly to the principles which have been laid down for its progress, its sphere of usefulness will gradually expand and gather strength. With regard to high schools I am of opinion that the tendency should be to raise the standard to such an extent that their pupils should have a thorough mastery of colloquial English when they reach the highest class, and a perfect facility of expression.

THE SELECTION OF BOOKS.

Greater care should also be taken in the books which are used. Books of reference which give such explanations as of a "melancholy dream" being a "short nightmare," the "bubblings of a brook" "puffing waves" and "profaned" "unfairly despised," are but blind leaders of the blind. Want of variety in the vocabulary taught is also a noticeable defect, and is frequently illustrated in a visit to a school by the fact that when a question is put, "how old are you?" there is no response, but when the question is put, "what is your age?" the answer is at once forthcoming. English head-masters at high schools could remedy this defect, but for the present we cannot supply them generally, and aided high schools have in this respect a great advantage. The subject of training masters for high schools has lately engaged the attention of the Government of India, and the principles which I submitted have been adopted. As a rule, preference should be given to graduates. The broad basis of University training is sounder than any which could be given at a special normal school. Whether graduates have the gift of teaching can only be ascertained by probation. This probation will take place at selected schools such as the Elphinstone, Poona, and other high schools in Guzerat, Sind and the Kanarese country. It may sooner or later be found necessary. It is certainly desirable to have a chair for teaching the theory of education at the Elphinstone College, which is so well filled at the University of Edinburgh by Professor Laurie. The Poona High School is to be placed under an English head master. I cannot doubt the great benefit to high schools of head masters with experience of English public schools. This does not reflect in any way on native head masters, of whom several have proved themselves thoroughly efficient. If, however, English head masters are engaged, it should be distinctly understood that they are not to look forward to other employment in the Education Department. It is a serious drawback to the employment of English head masters if they are continually acting in professional vacancies. Different talents besides are required to constitute a good professor, a good head master, and a good inspector of schools.

GOVERNMENT HIGH SCHOOLS *vs* AIDED HIGH SCHOOLS

Some dissatisfaction has been evinced as to the policy of superseding Government High Schools by aided High Schools. I cannot admit that there is any justification for alarm. There is no reason whatever why an aided high school should not be as good or even better than a Government High School. Through our aided schools we secure variety, and through this variety we add to our educational experience. If the conditions on which aid is given secure the same standard of proficiency which is deemed necessary in an institution managed by Government, an aided school will meet the local wants as well as if not better than a Government school. Perhaps better, because an aided institution will be more free from departmental and stereotyped rules. It is undeniable that our high school, under a thoroughly efficient head master with parallel and small classes thoroughly well equipped, will be a greater blessing to a locality than two or three competing high schools, one or other of which must be discouraged by comparative failure, and on which funds are therefore frittered away. Consolidation of educational efforts, except in very large centres of population, will alone secure a high standard, and it is surely preferrable to prepare 50 pupils for the matriculation examination, of whom only 10 fail, than to prepare 100 pupils of whom 80 fail. To both colleges and high schools the same principle must be made applicable that the object Government has in view is to get quality rather than quantity. Fifty men thoroughly well educated will do more good in society, constitute a better leaven, than a hundred who have just managed to scrape through their examination, but who are not really well educated. The transfer of the Government High School at Ahmednagar has been condemned. What has taken place there, however, does not in any way effect the efficiency of secondary education, and the transfer leaves the number of High Schools absolutely the same. Where an aided institution proves its vitality it is clearly desirable that Government should give it the utmost aid in its power, and that it should gracefully retire from occupying a field in which there is no longer any need for its presence.

A DEFENCE OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

That is an absolutely sound policy from an educational and a financial point of view. I am quite sure that our action would be approved by the educational authorities of the United States, Germany, and Switzerland. It is the natural result of a number of graduates seeking employment that they should try and start high and middle schools. It is also an inevitable corollary that Government should leave the work of secondary education to them whenever a proper standard is kept up in their institutions; and, provided Government aid only those institutions which fully deserve it, the educational situation will be improved by the transfer of education to interested private agency. How far the policy has been carried is shown by the following figures:—The number of boys in high-school standards in Government schools was 4,770 in 1884-85; and 4,777 in 1888-89; in middle schools 5,925 and 3,223 respectively. In 1884-85 the payment of an average fee per head was Rs. 18; in 1888-89 Rs. 23. But the total pupils in all the high schools was in 1884-85 18,843; in 1888-89 22,335; in the middle schools 15,356, and in 1888-89, 18,612. These figures fully justify the action of Government, and they establish an increase irrespective of increase of fees or withdrawal of direct Government control. Since 1871-72, middle schools have been consistently transferred to the aided list in order to better provide for the Government High Schools. The demands on the High Schools have regularly increased, and the higher classes have gradually been strengthened so that a constant revision of the staff has been going on, filling the school buildings with at once more varied and more efficiently taught classes; whilst aided institutions undertook the middle classes. The determination of the principle to be applied to fees for higher education seems to me not to be an educational question, but one which depends on the economic development of society. It cannot be wise in any Government to create an artificial supply of higher educated men for whom the State or society has no employment, and *artificially to divert into other* channel materials which would naturally be used elsewhere with prospects of greater usefulness. It is, therefore, a distinct duty towards the taxpayer not to waste his contributions on education which in a given state of society cannot serve any useful object. The adjustment of fees and the grant of State subsidies to education depends upon social conditions, not on personal theories. Government incur a heavy responsibility when they do not provide sufficient higher education, but they also incur heavy responsibility when they stimulate higher education to an extent which can only end in fatal disappointment to many who would have been much happier in other works and much more useful members of society.

THE ONLY POLICY FOR THE COUNTRY.

The only policy which can benefit the country is a policy which will raise the quality of education. Although raising the quality of education may necessitate raising fees and diminishing the members concurrently with these measures, great care must be taken to improve the education which was necessary for those who seek for a career elsewhere, and to give increased facilities to those who by superior ability and talent could return to society whatever society had spent on their education where such education was out of their reach. These are the principles which obtain in England and Scotland, and I think that in India they should not be lost sight of. A perusal of the last educational report will not, I think, lead any *impartial critic to the conclusion* that an insufficient number of young men receive higher education in this presidency or that an insufficient number of institutions are available. Our educational system at present is most deficient in the arts and opportunities for training skilled labour in arts and manufactures and in the primary education of girls. These are the weak spots, and in this respect much remains to be done. I have never been in the slightest degree shaken by the indictment that I was doing too much for technical education. The present allowance of Rs. 50,000 is a miserable pittance and as a matter of fact, so far from spending the money on technical education which was allowed to other branches, we have not even been able to spend the assignment of Rs. 50,000 on its proper object, and have spent part of it on the play-ground of the new English school at Poona. The taxpayers mostly belong to classes who earn their livelihood by handicraft. It is surely the duty of the State to make some return to them in opening schools which will enable them to earn higher wages and to lead more comfortable lives. To discredit the first attempts made by Government to impart technical education by raising the cry of higher education in danger, is only possible because the classes for whom that technical education is organised are without representatives to make their voices heard. But Government would neglect its duty if it heeded such attacks, which are based on misrepresentation of its measures and intentions. When our contract comes under revision it will be necessary to increase the allotments which do not seem to me at present to bear just proportion to the money spent on other branches.

AN IRRATIONAL ARGUMENT.

Far from higher education being sacrificed to technical, or higher education being the weak spot in our organisation, it is the rural districts which have a just grievance, inasmuch as we are still giving about 2½ lakhs less to the District Boards than the standard amount of aid which, according to the Government, they might fairly receive. If a start had to be made *de novo*, if the estimates had to be drawn up, not for existing institutions, but with a view to organize education by educational experts from England or Scotland, they would certainly be drawn up on a wholly different basis and lead to very different results than those which are at present obtained. If the taxpayers were consulted, I have no doubt that the results would also be very different, and that they would secure a much larger share of the State funds for schools from which they would reap more direct advantages in their own pursuits. This line of argument might if carried too far, lead to very irrational deductions, but it is a perfectly justifiable method of dealing with the theories of those who would assign the lion's share to higher education of a specific character irrespective of the claims of those classes of society which are the chief contributors to the State revenue. I have referred in this speech to the contract assignment for education, I should, of course, wish this assignment to be increased, but that is a question of imperial, not of provincial, policy, on which I cannot therefore enter. I have also had to deal during my tenure of office with a system which had struck its roots, and with which it would have been unwise to interfere. My chief aim has been to increase the efficiency of existing institutions besides making a new departure in technical education. In Sind undoubtedly there was room for reorganization, and need for a full-time and qualified inspector, instead of the care of education being intrusted, in addition to their duties, to a revenue officer. Mr. Jacob's services to education in Sind, as its first full-time educational inspector, will form another link in the chain which has already established the honourable connexion of his family with Sind. I trust he may be left in Sind to watch the operation of the well-considered measures he has entrusted to Government, and which have met with their full approval.

GRANTS TO SIND.

Sind has undoubtedly hitherto not received its fair share of the educational grant, and the balance must be restored. The Sind Arts College, the Sind Madressa, and the Hyderabad Training School, have, I believe, never appealed in vain for aid to Government, and these three institutions are now placed on a footing which enables Sind to compete on more equal terms with other parts of the Presidency. A very important measure has lately been taken in favour of the teachers in primary schools, and they have in a large measure to thank for it Mr. Kirkham and Mr. Monteath, who have extricated from a hopeless state of confusion and placed on a perfectly simple and rational basis the pensionary claims of those teachers. Meanwhile the training schools of the presidency for male and female teachers have been carefully improved and their number increased by the Dhulia training school. For teachers in boys' and girls' primary schools I think training schools are required. In Switzerland I am aware that doubts are entertained even with regard to the necessity of training schools for schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, and that even for that grade of teachers a general education with special pedagogic tuition is considered preferable, and I believe that in the cantons of Neuchatel, the Grisons, Soleure, and lately Geneva, effect has been given to this view, but I very much doubt its wisdom. In Scotland the system prevailed to some extent when the universities were to a certain extent high-schools, and the parish schools partook of a double character of primary and secondary. But as the universities lose their double character, and the old parish school system is supplanted by the excellent system which Lord Young's Act has given to Scotland there as elsewhere, training schools are indispensable.

A MISCHIEVOUS INSINUATION.

A careful perusal of the Director's last Education Report will confirm the opinion given by him in a recent letter to the Secretary in the Educational Department, and which I have endorsed above. He says, "Instead of arts colleges and high schools being starved, it is professional colleges which have suffered." I invite attention to General Table IV. appended to his annual report, to the annexed figured statements marked A, and also to Government resolution of September 15th, 1886 (see p. xlviii of the Director's Report for 1885-86). That Government resolution contained the programme for technical education, and with better finances it would certainly have been carried out to a fuller extent than it has been, and I hope it will be carried further by future Governments more fortunately situated than mine. But enough has been said to put a stop once for all to a most mischievous insinuation that we have been remiss in our efforts to maintain the extent and to raise the standard of higher education, for which there is absolutely no foundation in fact, and which is the result of absolute ignorance of our educational system. No organic changes in the educational system of this Presidency seem to be required. If the University assists Government in improving the tests and the methods of examination, and in raising the standards and the quality of education, progress in education will be gradual and sure. The educated classes have in the University a powerful advocate of their interests. They can make the University subservient to selfish ends; they can even through the University degrade higher education by lowering standards and the qualifying tests for entrance to professions. But I have a better expectation. I trust that the men—and there are several—who have realised what higher education means will use their influence in the University in such a manner that it should impress teachers and scholars with an ever-increasing sense of responsibility and of dissatisfaction with shams. The tendency everywhere is to raise higher education, because those who are highly educated feel the need of improvement. If that tendency does not exist here, if at University meetings the question present to men's minds is merely how the greatest number of candidates will qualify most easily for the professions, then we have not in our midst the real instinct of higher education, and we are led by guides who are colour-blind.

REAL INSTINCT OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Our object must be that the next generation should be better educated, that its intellectual and moral fibre should be stronger. (Hear, hear, and applause.) That object I have kept in view in the measures which I have taken. Whenever I have been asked whether the educated native did not inspire Government with distrust, I have invariably replied that the educated native is more likely to appreciate the blessings of our rule than his fellow countryman who is uneducated, and therefore less able to understand the difference between British and native rule with its caprice and uncertainity. (Loud applause.) But I have also invariably explained that I understood by an educated native, not a half-educated, conceited individual, who mistook success at the University examination for higher education, but a gentleman like the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, whose education has been one continuous process of intellectual and moral growth, by continuous study and self-improvement. (Applause.) The State is directly interested in the progress of education, because in the various department of Government efficiency depends on the intellectual and moral stamina of its functionaries. The higher the standard of their functionaries *in both respect*, the greater will be the progress of the country. (Applause.) The State is directly interested in agricultural, in commercial, in technical, in artistic education, because without such training of agriculturists, merchants, manufacturers, our industries cannot hold their own in the competition with other nations. Society is equally interested in every effort to increase the dignity of labour and to add to the sum of human happiness. (Applause.) Our educational system leaves the field open to private *initiative* in the foundation of schools, scholarships, prizes, and educational endowments. If a vast amount of money which is annually wasted in India were systematically laid out on such objects, there is no doubt that we should advance more rapidly. I use the word "systematically" advisedly. When native chiefs or other intending benefactors wish to evince their interest in education, they will do well to consult the educational authorities, so that their gifts may be utilised where the need is greatest. We can thus avoid the weak point of the aided system without having recourse to State monopoly, which would deprive India of some of its best educational institutions due to the enlightened insight of private founders. We cannot reach *per saltum*, as some would wish, educational results which it has taken the United Kingdom, Germany, Switzerland, and other countries many years to attain, but we can make our work more thorough, less showy, and more real. (Loud and prolonged applause.)

The pensionary rights of the vernacular teachers of the Presidency are now settled on the following principles:—1. Teachers in local board schools and in municipal schools are placed on precisely the same footing. 2. Free interchange is secured, so that the best and most skilful teachers can now carry their talents to the best market, and the wisest municipalities can now secure the services of the best men. 3. All individual responsibility for the regularity of the payment of pension contribution is now disliked, and the boards concerned contribute as contemplated by the Legislature in the Local Self-government Acts. The elementry teachers of the Presidency of Bombay are better off than those in England in regard to pensions.

Extract from Government of India General Table I Return of Public Institutions and of Pupils attending them.

	Arts Colleges.	Professional Colleges.	Secondary Schools.	Primary Schools.	Training Schools.	All other special Schools.	Total.
Institutions—							
1884-85	6	3	350	6,281	10	47	6,697
1885-86	8	4	377	7,033	11	54	7,492
1886-87	9	4	383	7,520	11	64	7,996
1887-88	9	4	398	7,771	11	81	8,274
1888-89	10	4	413	8,113	15	87	8,642
Pupils—							
1884-85	802	734	34,199	3,99,731	665	1,097	4,37,228
1885-86	1,011	633	37,536	4,19,743	689	1,315	4,60,987
1886-87	955	678	38,064	4,34,377	732	1,493	4,76,299
1887-88	1,020	548	39,623	4,40,626	755	1,487	4,84,059
1888-89	1,179	518	40,947	4,62,571	823	1,709	5,07,752

The number of pupils attending the four High School classes ending with matriculation (see Government of India General Table V) was as under:—

1884-85	9,540
1885-86	11,454
1886-87	12,528
1887-88	13,297
1888-89	14,628

Votes of thanks to his Excellency the Governor were then proposed and carried with acclamation.

His Excellency in returning thanks for his cordial reception said that he was well aware of the loyalty *of the Poona people. He* assured them that H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor was also much struck with *this* quality in them when he was on his visit to their city. (Loud cheers.) *His* Excellency then declared the school open, and after *pan supari* had been distributed, drove off to the Sungum Road, for the purpose of opening the Bacteriological ward of the College of Science.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE BACTEREOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

His Excellency the Governor then drove away through the town to the College of Science in the vicinity of which he was to lay the foundation-stone of the new Bactereological Laboratory. There was a big *shamiana* put up for the accommodation of the large number of ladies and gentlemen, who had assembled to witness the interesting ceremony. Among those present were observed, Dr. Theodore Cooke and Mr. Samuel Cooke, who were dressed in academic costume, Surgeon-General Pinkerton, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, General Pottinger, Mr. Crowe, C. S., Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Messrs. Reinold, Whiting, Oliver, Plunkett, and Selby, Dr. Solomon, Dr. J. C. Lisboa, Khan Bahadoor Dorabjee Puddumjee, Sirdar Dustoor Hoshung Jamasp, Mr. Mahadev V. Barve, C. I. E. Mr. D. D. Booty, Mr. K. D. Naigamvala, Mr. B. H. Pavri and many others. There were also a large number of European and Parsee ladies present on the occasion.

THE WORK OF THE LABORATORY.

Dr. Theodore Cooke, Principal of the College of Science, read the following note by Mr. J. Cooper V. S., A. V. D., Veterinary Superintendent, on the Laboratory about to be established at Poona in connection with the study of the contagious diseases of the lower animals. It was originally intended that efforts should be directed to check the losses from Anthrax in the bovine tribe by the introduction into India of protective inoculation. With this object in view, two Bengal students at the Cirencester Agriculture College underwent a course of study at M. Pasteur's Laboratory in Paris. Of these gentlemen one—Mr. Muckerjee devoted his attention entirely to sericulture, the other Mr. Bannerjee studied M. Pasteur's system of vaccination against antrax, returned to India, and has since, it is said conducted some experiments on cattle in Calcutta. Subsequently I was deputed to Pasteur's Institution for instruction in the above-mentioned system, and after an absence from the country of only four months I returned in January last. While in Paris I submitted a report, and explained that for the work in question a special laboratory would be required, and at the same time advocated the adoption of artificial gas for the culture-stoves and glass-blowing, and for the purpose of obtaining the high temperature required for sterilising vessels, instruments &c. Subsequent inquiry showed that anthrax is not the only contagious disease of a fatal nature with which the cattle-owner has to contend but that in certain parts of the country Rinderpest (cattle-plague) commits havoc with his herds, and that the losses ensuing from these diseases are to be added those arising from tuberculosis and pleuro-pneumonia and in a minor degree, from Foot and Mouth disease. It is therefore evident that if an institution is established for the preparation of an anthrax-vaccine its value will be greatly enhanced if diseases other than anthrax can receive attention, and it is hoped that it may be possible to suitably equip a laboratory of scientific research into the diseases generally of the lower animals. In this connexion as fitting subjects of early inquiry—in addition to those enumerated as affecting cattle, may be mentioned Glanders and "Surra" an ever-fatal equine epizootic that proved so fatal to our troop-horses and transports in the last Burmah Campaign. The main objects of the Poona Laboratory appear to be:—(*a*). The preparation of Anthrax Vaccine for despatch to districts where Anthrax prevails. (*b*). The conduction of experiments in Rinderpest with a view to the discovery of the pathogenic micro-organism of the malady, its cultivation in both or other media, and attenuation so as to provide a vaccine that will give immunity to animals in Rinderpest-infected districts. (c). Experimental research into the epizootic diseases generally of the ox and horse. (d). The instruction of trained native Veterinarians in a proper method of performing vaccination, and of the precautions necessary to avoid risk of septic infection. A short course of study should be sufficient to effect this object. In addition to the Laboratory and its equipment accomodation must be provided for the subjects of experiment, funds for their purchase and maintenance, and a ready means of disposal of carcasses. The bodies of small animals as rabbits and guinea-pigs can be rendered harmless by immersion in vats of copper-sulphate solution: those of the larger ones should be submitted to incineration.

A MOST IMPORTANT DEPARTURE.

H. E. the Governor, who was cordially received said:—Dr. Cooke, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I must begin by apologising for the fact that having had to deliver to-day two educational speeches—the second rather over-lapping the first—and therefore I was not punctual as I ought to have been in this place. When I lately delivered an educational speech, I believe, it was said that it was the last educational speech I was to deliver in Poona. I can assure you, I was quite unprepared to make two more speeches, and I am not saying that this will be the last in Poona, because as long as Dr. Cooke is in Poona there is a chance of a new educational institution being started in Poona. (Laughter and Applause.) Dr. Cooke has been absolutely indefatigable during the years that I have had the honour of being in this presidency. We have got in politics what we call opportunists. Perhaps in the educational world there are what we might call importunists. (Laughter and applause.) Dr. Cooke has been most opportune in his importunities. I have been always anxious to satisfy his demand, and I am happy to say our finances, whether they are able to do they were some how or other in such a condition that whatever Dr. Cooke asked us to do we were in a position to do it. (Applause.) During the last five years we have spent a little less than a lakh in connection with the college to which Dr. Cooke is attached, and as it is *known to all students how the money had been spent,* it is not necessary to enter into details. *But to-day's* achievement is one of the most important departures, and is not purely of a provincial character. The Government of India have their eye upon us, and the education imparted in this institution will be under their special tutelage. I am very glad of this because that gives us some security, that whenever we want to increase or to expand this Laboratory we should not have to knock at the Exchequer of which the doors are closed. Now, in the first place, on this occasion, I wish to offer thanks to all the professors of the college, and to Sir Edward Buck. When Sir Edward lately visited me on some subject connected with the administration of an entirely different nature, I invited him, as I generally do my visitors, to go and visit Dr. Cooke's College of Science. The fact that Sir Edward Buck did not visit before, and he was so pleased with what he saw that after his return immediately laid before me this scheme of the Bacteorological Laboratory, and it is his opinion that it could not be in a better place than annexed to this College of Science. I naturally immediately corroborated that statement, and said that there was no better situation available, and that there was no better climate suitable for the intricate process incidental to the Laboratory. This was accordingly very soon settled, another distinguished official, Mr. Muir McKenzie, who who is at the head of the Agricultural Department, also thinking that the Bactereological Laboratory should be annexed to the College of Science.

THE FIRST PASTEUR COLLEGE IN INDIA.

The world bactereology sounds formidable. I should very much prefer to call its Pasteur College (applause). I do not think we would be doing too much honour to the name of Pasteur, to whom Europe is so much indebted for some great results due to his scientific initiative, if we were to call this the First Pasteur Laboratory in India. (Applause). The objects of the Laboratory have been read to you in the letter which has just been read to you by Dr. Cooke But I think perhaps I may add a few words on that subject. The object of the Laboratory is twofold; firstly, original research into the various diseases of cattle which prevail in India, and which are caused by micro-organisms, and, secondly, experiment on the inoculation of cattle to enable them to withstand infectious diseases produced by these organisms. There is a wide field in India for original research and experiment, as the "vera causa" of many of the prevailing diseases of cattle is unknown, and many of these diseases are no doubt due to microscopic germs. The science of Bactereology is yet in its infancy. Two centuries ago Leenwenhoeck "recognised and described microscopic organisms in putrid water and saliva which afforded to histologists a subject for controversy and dispute. Existing on the very borderland of the vegetable and animal kingdoms, not only have they been transferred from one to the other, but even the question has been raised whether the smaller forms should be considered as living beings at all." "Gradual improvements in the means of studying such minute objects, the methods of cultivating them artificially, and of studying their chemistry and phsiology, and the ever increasing revelations of the microscope have resulted in establishing these microscopic objects as members of the vegetable kingdom, ranking among the lowest form of fungi." The works of Hoffman, Cohn, Pasteur, Lister, Klein, Koch and others have recently thrown much *light* upon the subject. It has been found that many of the diseases which affect humanity as well as the lower animals, have their origin in these microscopic germs, which develope in the body or blood of the man or animal, and, *that* certain diseases are marked by the presence of characteristic micropes. Thus cholera, diptheria, erysipelas, leprosy, pneumonia, typhoid fever, and other diseases in the human subject, anthrax pleuro-pneumonia and rinderpest in cattle are diseases due to the presence of bacteria. Anthrax, or splenic fever is a disease which is terribly destructive, and which has committed havoc throughout European countries. It is supposed to have been one of the ten plagues of Egypt, and may be taken as a type of the infectious diseases produced by bacilli. To the genius of Pasteur we owe the discovery of the organism which produces this disease and not only that, but the discovery of the method of preventing the disease by inoculation.

PASTEUR'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

This disease commonly called "Charbon" in France, probably from the black colour of the blood of infected animals, was the subject of a series of experiments by Pasteur which extended over several years. The microscope showed in the blood of animals dead of Anthrax a number of minute rods (batons) which were the real cause of death. Rodents inoculated with these rods (known now as bacilli anthracis, taken from the blood, or cultivated artificially, died generally within 48 hours after inoculation; and a post mortem examination discovered in their blood the identical bacilli which had been recognised previously. The vitality of these bacilli is remarkable. Pasteur buried a sheep that had died of anthrax, and a year after found that the washings of earth taken from the pit were sufficiently virulent to kill a guinea pig after inoculation. But the great discovery made by Pasteur was, that by certain methods the virus could be "attenuated" as it is termed (that is, made less virulent) and that animals inoculated with this attenuated virus obtained immunity from attacks of the more virulent kind. At present, in Pasteurs' laboratory at Paris, as well as in that of M Chauvexil at Lyons the manufacture of vaccine for the anocuation of animals is systematically carried on. The vaccine seed is sent out in sealed tubes, and is of three degrees of strength, known as the premier, deuxceine and virulent virus. This seed is sown in prepared broth, and kept at a uniform temperature for some days in a stove with an automatic arrangement for keeping up an unvarying temperature. The broth at first clear, becomes cloudy and contains bacilli which may be distinguished by the microscope. A few drops of the broth containing the weakest (premier) vaccine is injected by means of a small syringe beneath the skin of an animal. The consequence is merely a slight fever. Meanwhile vaccine of the next strength (deuxceine) is being prepared, and after 12 or 15 days the animal is re-vaccinated with this vaccine, after which it should be able to withstand the virulent virus. At present, sealed balloons containing vaccine in prepared broth are sent out from the Paris and Lyons laboratories, and used for the prevention of Antrax throughout France. In India, where cattle form the chief property of the husbandman, and where his agricultural operations cannot be carried on without their aid, it is a matter of the greatest importance to preserve for the ryot his cattle which are almost his means of subsistence. Ignorance of the causes of many of the diseases of cattle, resulting in improper treatment is the cause of the death of many thousands of these useful animals every year. It has been estimated that no less than seven millions of cattle die annually in India from *preventible* diseases.

AN ERA IN PRESS.

The Government of India has been alive to this fact and to the need of skilled practitioners throughout this vast country; and gradually with the inauguration of a civil veterinary department, and the supply of trained youths from the colleges, the present state of ignorance will diminish. But original investigation is needed especially in a country like India whose climatic conditions differ so widely from those of Europe. In European countries original research works, for the most part, quietly and unobtrusively, but it occasionally electrifies the world by some wonderful and useful discovery. The Laboratory now being erected marks an era in progress. It is one of the few institutions inaugurated for, scientific research in India, and this laboratory as it should be, will be supported by the imperial and not by the local Government. The great chemist Pasteur, has shown what could be achieved in an almost unknown field of research. His successful attenuation of the virus of rabies, and his discovery of the cause of and remedy for the silkworm disease which was devastating the silk districts in the south of France, are matters of history. Silk-worm disease produced by bacteria is not unknown in India. Mr. N. C. Mukerji was sent to Pasteur's Laboratory by the Government of India, and has done most excellent work since his return to India in combating this disease. How many other diseases indigenous to India and having their origin in microscopic organisms may yet remain to be discovered! With a central laboratory where original investigation will be undertaken, and from which a skilled officer will be available to proceed to the investigation of any abnormal outbreak, valuable results may be obtained for science as well as for the poor cultivator.

INDIAN PREJUDICES.

But immediate benefit can hardly be expected. Pasteur carried on his investigations for years before he made the brilliant discoveries which will immortalise his name. Scientific investigation has to proceed slowly. Prejudices have to be overcome, and there are few countries in which more prejudice has to be overcome than in India. Now these are some of the objects of this Laboratory, but one of the reasons why I am so pleased that we have been able to secure it with this college, is that it will undoubtedly raise the standard and the appreciation of agricultural education. (Applause). On that point there exists, I am sorry to say in the highest quarters a great deal of misapprehension. We have lately had in the University a rather fierce debate to which I would say, "Alls well that ends well." We have scraped through the diploma of agriculture. Now I am one of those who distinctly advocate a degree in agricultural science. I admit this much that Universities ought as a rule *to give nothing* but degrees. You must understand there is no objection whatever to Universities giving diplomas in any other capacity than as Universities as has been done in England by what are called Societies for the extension of University education, which give diplomas. *But it would* be a mistake, and the compromise is one which I am not at all prepared to accept that agricultural science is of a lower degree, and it has no right to the same status in the University as other sciences have attained in the University. I am very sorry that at the time when the debate in the University was going on, in which Dr. Cooke took such a prominent, and such an able part assisted by others, I had not with me the report of the Educational Conference, not of men who might be considered to ride a hobby, but the report of the French Chamber on the absolute necessity for higher agricultural education, and of higher agricultural education, scientific as opposed to professional. In that report which has been communicated to the Chamber and drafted by a gentleman whose name is Reay, (Laughter and applause), and who is in addition called Aristides. (Renewed laughter and applause.) This Aristides has told the French Chamber that agriculture had two sides,—one was professional and technical, and it was on that side of agriculture that the legal gentlemen, who seemed to take a very special interest in the subject, and on which they laid great stress at the recent debates in our University Senate, directed their observations, and not on the scientific side. Now, it is impossible with facts as we have before us to say that the research which is invaluable to agriculture to which Pasteur has been devoting his unremitting attention, does not belong to the highest sciences to which we could attain.

BACTEREOLOGY ALLIED TO AGRICULTURE.

It cannot be denied that Pasteur and Darwin are two of the most distinguished men in the scientific world, and you will, therefore, be in a dilemma that Pasteur who is engaged in a higher scientific research, or, for the matter of that any person who is engaged in such a research which is immediately connected with agricultural chemistry, could be placed on the same plane as a man who gets his degree in medicine, or in Arts. Now in connection with this subject, besides the report of the French Chamber there is very interesting articles on Pasteur in the periodical of the 10th October. I intended to give you some quotations, but I think I cannot do better than to ask you to read that article because it is very short. It is a speech by Roscoe of Manchester which is extremely lucid, and which gives within a very short compass the history of the astounding progress which has been made in the science of Bactereology by Pasteur. In the report regarding the French agriculture some very important facts are brought out, which applies essentially to India. The committee of the French Chamber have shown that the population of the whole district in France is now restricted to such an extent that in the year 1920, the population of the town in France will be greater than the whole of the districts. But it is further shown that the amount of the arable land in France which is going out of cultivation is increasing at an enormous ratio. This shows the double damage that is being done to the wealth of France. In the first place the country does not produce what it ought to produce for its own *inhabitants, and therefore, it* must get this produce from abroad. Instead of, as is clearly shown in the report, exporting agricultural produce, and thereby being so much the richer. The same is the case with the consumption of meat in France, and the fact is that if this goes on for some time, the Frenchmen will almost be *like our Hindoo* friends, and will have to be without meat. (Laughter and applause.) All these facts occurred to the French committee, and I say again that it was not formed of men who ride a hobby, but of gentlemen who looked the facts into their face, and attributed the state of things to the tendency of civilisation, and to the amount of one-sided education imparted in Arts, in manufactures, and such other professions. The disastrous result that it led to was that the agriculturists, both landlord and tenants, no longer considered that in following the pursuit of agriculture they were not following a dignified pursuit, and they accordingly took to town, and the men who might have been benefactors to their country by producing food for its inhabitants had taken to other pursuits, and are candidates for a butcher's shop or some such calling. It is a fortunate circumstance that Englishmen are not in that situation at all.

A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE.

We all know that the tendency in England is to have a number of agricultural schools started by practical farmers and landlords, and that they are becoming more and more recognized. I am persuaded that at the present moment no question in India is of more vital and absolute importance than the question of agricultural education and the question raising the standard of knowledge for our ryots, for our inamdars, and for our native chiefs, which would in many ways raise the social, the moral, and the intellectual worth of the inhabitants of the districts. (Applause.) I hope that this report of the French Chamber will be translated, and that it will be carefully studied in India, and from it this great lesson will be taught that agricultural education is not a mere hobby but that it is a subject which should be placed on exactly the same footing as astronomy and chemistry and other sciences which are taught at the University. We should make up our past neglect, and do all we could to improve the College of science by giving a status to the agricultural science. My friend Mr. Shuttleworth, is not present here to-day, but if he were here he would have been glad to hear that when I speak of agricultural knowledge, I include the knowledge of forestery. I distinctly hold that forestry is as good a science as any when taught on a scientific basis. The report to which I have just alluded gives a deplorable account of the state of forestery in France. I think I have said quite enough to give you the confidence that this is not a sterile undertaking, but that it is a science which has a great future before it, and of which we see to-day the mere beginning. After you have read these few words of Roscoe, and the report which like many of the French documents is a very interesting document, since it contains here and there many extremely amusing passages. Among other things it is stated there that at present the disproportion between town and country has become so great that when a young lady is courted by a clerk in the town he is at once accepted. Before I close these remarks I wish to offer the best thanks of the Government to Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, who has again assisted Government materially in having laid the foundation of such a good institution by giving us the land on which this laboratory will spread further its good fruits. I am happy to say that Sir Dinshaw has with his usual and accustomed generosity, given us the whole survey number. I am quite sure that this survey number will sooner or later, if Dr. Cooke lives long enough, be filled with a number of laboratories, and I am only sorry that I shall not be present here to see it expanded. (Loud applause.)

H. E. Lord Reay then with the usual ceremony declared the foundation-stone well and truly laid amidst the cheers of the assembly.

The proceedings then terminated.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

Mr. Hudson has again appeared in Bombay with his "Surprise Company," and on Monday night he gave his first entertainment at the Novelty Theatre. The house was crowded, and when it is considered that the rival attractions of the Columbia Skating Rink are at so short a distance from the Novelty, it is a proof of the appreciation of the people of Bombay for the efforts that Mr. Hudson has upon so many former occasions made to please them, that so large a number assembled to give him a welcome to Bombay, on Monday night.

The long and varied programme, each item of which was well-rendered, was gone through without a single hitch, and the whole performance was an unqualified success. First to appear were four young ladies and two negro minstrels; and the amusing behaviour of these was fully appreciated by the audience. A song, by Miss Clements, next called forth deserved and hearty applause, and "The Old and the Young Marie," by Miss Lily Baber, who is possessed of a naturally beautiful and well-trained voice, simply "brought down the house." In response to an *encore*, she sang that touching appeal, entitled "Come Back to Erin," and completely won the hearts of the audience. In speaking of the musical part of the performance, mention must be made of the accompanist Miss May Habgood, a young lady, who not only gave some delicious pieces of instrumental music herself, but materially assisted the vocalists by her fine accompaniments. Mr. Naylor's clever management of his voice, in a song, "We parted by the Riverside," in which he made a pretty effect by changing his voice from baritone to falsetto, must not be forgotten, while Mr. Hudson's "Cogitations" were laughable in the extreme. Mr. Lyndon executed a wonderful skipping rope-dance, which showed marvellous skill in the management of his feat, and Mr. Harry Gilbert sent the audience into ecstacies over his serio-comic song, "The Bridge," some parts of which almost brought tears to the eyes, while the next moment one was convulsed with merriment. "The patriotic duet," England and Ireland," sung by Miss Laura Roberts and Miss Ada Clements was also charmingly rendered. Miss Baber then appeared for the second time, and gave some beautiful and touching ballads, and was immediately followed by Miss Nelly Harley, who sent every one into fits of laughter by her "Pleasantries." An intensely amusing sketch was next put upon the stage; "Love, Divorce and Poison," causing a ludicrous muddle in the domestic affairs of a certain gentleman. The performance concluded by some astonishing feats of acrobatic skill by "Onda," who seemed to be devoid of all joints, but to have a wonderful muscular development, and iron nerves. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by all, and if any one wishes for a pleasantly spent two hours, they cannot do better than patronise Mr. Hudson's troupe, at the Novelty.

The bridge over the Chenab river at Shershah is almost complete. Only one girder remains to be erected on the third pier from the Muzaffargarh side, known as West Bank. The bridge will be ready to be opened by the 15th instant.

A CONJUGAL RIGHTS CASE.

On November 19, in the Divorce Court, before Mr. Justice Butt, the case of Kinchant v. Kinchant was partly heard.

John Charlton Kinchant, a major-general in the Army, sued for a restitution of conjugal rights. Eva Caroline Kinchant, his wife, pleaded cruelty as an answer to the suit, and prayed the Court to pronounce a decree of judicial separation.

Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr Banks appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Inderwick, Q.C., and Mr. Middleton for the respondent.

As Mrs. Kinchant admitted that she had separated from her husband, and had refused to return to cohabitation, the onus was on her to commence by establishing her charge of cruelty. She was examined by Mr. Inderwick, and stated that her maiden name was Lynch, and that she and the petitioner were married in St. George's, Hanover-square, on the 28th of April, 1881, she being then 19 years old. The petitioner, who at the time was a captain in the 11th Hussars, visited at her fathers's house, and she became engaged to him after an acquaintance of six weeks. There was no issue of the marriage. Before the engagement she asked him whether he was in debt, and he told her that he owed only from £100 to £200, his debts being to his tailor and other tradesmen. They went to Paris for their honeymoon, and about three weeks after the marriage, while there he startled her by telling her that he owed £12,000 or £13,000, and that she must apply to her father for the means of paying it, because if he did not pay it he would be turned out of his regiment. With great reluctance she applied to her father, who paid £12,500 for her husband. Her father had arranged to allow them £1,000 a year, but on paying the £12,500 he said he could no longer afford to allow them £1,000 a year, and must cut down the allowance to £800. While in London she and her husband lived in her father's house, but when her husband was with his regiment he and she lived in his quarters. From almost the first of their married life her husband exhibited a violent temper and was constantly violent in manner; but until August, 1887, he had not been guilty of personal violence towards her. They were at that time in Newbridge Barracks, where they had some six apartments. About then he informed her that he was again in debt to the amount of a few thousands, and wanted about £4,000 or £5,000 from her father. She was opposed to any renewed application to her father, and between August and October the petitioner was guilty of personal violence on several occasions. On the first of these he took hold of her by the arm and threw her against a bed post. The result was a bruise on her arm, which was afterwards seen by her maid. On the second occasion he flung her against a door, and this resulted in a large bruise on the left side of her head. On the third he struck her with the back of his hand across the eyes and also bruised her arm. In October he pushed her down on the floor. She could bear his violence no longer, and she left him and had not lived with him since.

In cross-examination by Mr. Crump, the witness positively denied that before their marriage the petitioner told her he owed £4,000 or £5,000. She would not have married him if he had told her so. She did not make inquiries as to his means or his debts of anybody but himself. It must be remembered that she was only 19 years old at the time. When her father was paying the £12,500 her husband promised not to get into debt any more. It was true that she was annoyed at her husband's retiring from the Army in the autumn of 1887, because he had then just got the command of his regiment, and for that reason she thought he ought to remain in the Army. It was the fact that her husband objected to her continued acquaintance with a gentleman named by counsel, but he objected to every man with whom they were acquainted. He was always making objections. She did go to the theatre one evening with the gentleman named by counsel, but another lady was with them. For a long time she kept secret from every third party her husband's violence, but recently she told it to her father. Her husband and she met after she ceased to live with him, and she wrote him letters which were affectionate in their terms, but she adopted that tone of writing because she was afraid of his violence. On one of the occasions of his violence to her their quarrel commenced in consequence of her coming home rather late from church. She was late because the coachman had mistaken the road.

The respondent's maid gave evidence in corroboration of the charge of cruelty. She said she had seen the petitioner throw Mrs. Kinchant on the floor. She was entering her mistress's bedroom as she was doing so, and she raised the lady up in a fainting condition.

Mrs. Ethel Pinchin stated that when the petitioner and the respondent were staying in the same house with her she observed that he was of a fault-finding and grumbling disposition, and she often saw Mrs. Kinchant in tears.

Mr. Lynch, father of the respondent, was examined, and stated that before the marriage of his daughter he asked the petitioner how much he owed, and the petitioner told him £100 or £200—debts to his tailor and other tradesmen. About a fortnight after the marriage a solicitor came to witness at his club and informed him that there were writs out against the petitioner, and that if they were not satisfied he would be turned out of his regiment. Witness also heard from his daughter on the subject, and the result was that he at that time paid £12,467 for the petitioner.

This closed the evidence for the respondent.

Major-General Kinchant was then examined by Mr. Crump, and said that before the marriage the respondent asked him when he intended to get married, and he replied that he was in debt. She then said, "How much do you owe—£1,000?" He replied, "More than that." She then said, "Two?" And he answered, "Oh, more than that—£4,000 or £5,000." He had an account which showed all he himself ever had from her father.

Mr. Justice Butt.—The question is not how much you yourself retained of his money, but how much he paid for you, and he has told us that it was £12,467 besides the annual allowance.

In continuation of his evidence, the witness positively denied that he had ever struck his wife or offered her any personal violence whatever. When before their marriage he told her what he owed she remarked that her father was very good, and witness observed that if her father allowed them £2,000 a year they could get on very well. In the autumn of 1887 they came from Ireland as far as Rugby together, where they separated, she going to her father's house and he on a visit to his brother. He did not at Newbridge name £4,000 or £5,000 as the sum he required from her father. He did not then owe so much. He saw his wife after their separation at her father's, and they corresponded affectionately. He held in his hand now the copy of a letter written by her to him on the 25th of November, 1887. It commenced "My darling Charlie." He had the originals of several of her letters, and they were in Court. He had in some way lost or destroyed the original of the letter of the 25th of November, but was able to swear that the copy was a true one. On the 26th of December, 1887, it was understood that he and his wife were to live separately until the following March, he having told her that after the way her father had treated him he would not live in that gentleman's house.

By Mr. Justice Butt.—Before the marriage did the lady's father ask you what you owed, and did you tell him £100 or £200?

The witness.—I did not.

Mr. Justice Butt.—You have heard what he swore in the witness-box?

The witness.—I have, but he did not speak to me on the subject. There was—

Mr. Justice Butt.—You say he did not speak to you on the subject. That will do.

In reply to the learned Judge, Mrs. Kinchant said she had no recollection of having written the letter commencing "My darling Charlie," but she could not speak positively on the subject.

Mr. Crump observed that he did not propose to call any witness in addition to the petitioner, but he intended to comment at some length on the correspondence between the petitioner and the respondent after the separation as going to negative the lady's charge of cruelty.

Mr. Justice Butt said that as it was now nearly 5 o'clock he would not ask Mr. Crump to proceed with his speech, and as jury cases were on the list for the remainder of the week, the further hearing of this case must stand over till Tuesday.

THE Imperial British East Africa Company are sending out each month, by their direct steamers now running between London and the East African ports, to their headquarters at Mombasa a number of turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and carrier pigeons for colonization purposes. The carrier pigeon will be trained to carry messages between the company's different stations inland and on the coast. The birds are being carefully selected for the Company by Mr. Gerald Waller F.Z.S., who is procuring them principally from the large breeders of pure-bred poultry on the Lincolnshire Wolds.

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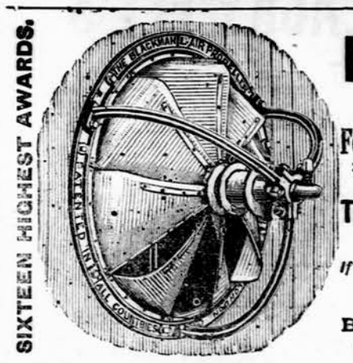
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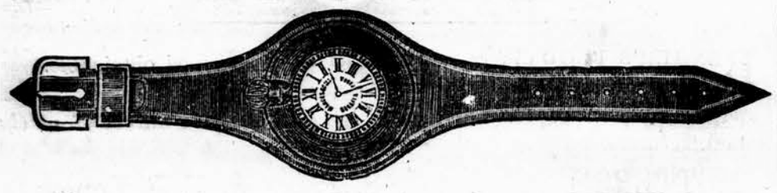
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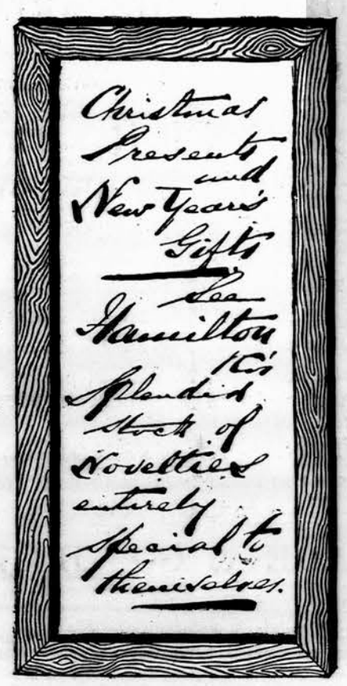
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